THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body.

If the patient be a female, the restraints of fashionable dress and the ball-room, with the body half clothed, the mind eagerly intent on pleasure When one excitement is finished, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive, and absolutely forbids the exercise indispensible to organic strength. Exposure to night air, and body reeking with expensive dancing, produce their legitimate effect, and the unfortunate female, regardless of the plain dictates of unerring nature becomes an unwilling subject to medical treatment. The approach of the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, and in which nature is to show her saving powers in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health—is looked for in vain. Consumption is talked of.

A fast increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on, the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

In reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life health, and happiness of all classes of society, and which, consequently affect, more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family, and at the same time placing in their hands a remedy for the removal of the consequences.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, EXISTING IN PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, AND AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE,

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society, Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non Retention or Incontinence of Urine Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

These suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, so acted with great care, and prescribed by the most eminent physicians. Prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD* Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia.

(Dr. Kersun is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.)

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves the simple decoction tincture fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Peace and War Interests in Germany, Italy, France, and England—Declarations of France and the British Cabinet—The Thrones in Danger from a General Movement of the People—Effect of the Bombardment of Valparaise—The Fight for the Championship—The "Manly Art" Brought Into Contempt, and Indignation of the P. R. Veterans, Etc.

The mails of the *Africa* reached this city from Boston this morning

Correspondence from Paris is not very hopeful (May 25) of the assemblage of a European Congress in that city, or its effect in preventing war should it assemble. The letter contains the following:—"In case a congress or conference (for the two words are used indifferently) shall meet, the Palace of the Elysee, where Louis Napoleon plotted his *coup d'etat* in 1851, will be assigned for the use of the plenipotentiaries."

The same writer adds:—"The American Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition are a good deal perplexed at the absence of instructions from home. For the last two or three posts they have had no news at all, and they are at a loss to imagine what hitch there can be in the way of Congress voting the appropriation bill. Without funds they cannot stir a step."

A Berlin correspondent (May 23) says that the opinion in that city was that a congress in Paris would completely fail to settle the affairs of Europe; in fact, that the "Congress is war."

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 25th of May, says:—"Warner (the anti-Fenian informer) is likely to recover from the effects of his wound He was to have sailed for Canada, with his family, on the 31st inst., of which the Fenian Assassination Club were no doubt aware. It is said that O'Connor, who was employed for the purpose of killing him, is unknown to the police in connection with the Fenian movement."

The London *Times* of May 25 announces, editorially, the arrival of Head Centre Stephens in New York, and says:—"The Fenians, with their usual frankness, have given both Governments full warning of their designs. Great Britain and the United States are at peace, and we have sincere satisfaction in acknowledging that the American Government has acted loyally and in good faith towards us throughout this whole Fenian agitation. What it promised it has performed. It has allowed the passion of knaves and the folly of dupes to exhale without hindrance in gasconade; but it interposed at once when overt offense was threatened. We recognize and reciprocate the sentiments on which this policy is based."

Prince Paul Esterhazy, who was in the eighty-first year of his age, died at Ratisbon at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of May.

The Leipsic *Gazette*, an official organ of the Saxon Government, asserts that Prussian agents are trying to get up an *emeute* in that city.

Peace addresses continue to flow in at the palace in Berlin. The last three received are from the Rhenish manufacturing towns of Julich, Beckolt, and Langberg.

The French Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company demands an indemnity of £20,000 for the refusal of the Austrian Government to allow the steamer *Tampico* containing recruits for the Emperor Maximilian to put to sea.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The "Empire is Peace."

From the Paris Constitutionnel, May 24.

We showed yesterday that the policy of the Emperor's Government has always been of a pacific character, and that the initiative which it has just taken in the assemblage of a congress is but the logical consequence, or rather the regular continuation, of the same policy. We have a few remarks to make upon the character of this conference. Every one knows that it will have for its special object the restoration of tranquility to Europe by seeking for the means of preserving peace. Nor is there any person who does not recognize the importance of such a mission, considering the preparations for war which are being pushed on with extreme energy, the various passions which have been excited, and the numerous interests which protest against a war, the proportions and effects of which would be terrible indeed.

Nothing, then, is more natural than the anxiety with which public opinion is directed upon the scheme for a conference, and with which it awaits the result of communications relating to that scheme which are passing between the neutral powers, who are from this time agreed to accept it in principle. But we cannot observe without astonishment the levity with which certain journals speak of this projected conference. They do not hesitate to prophesy by affirming beforehand its failure. According to their notions, public opinion ought not in any way to trouble itself about any efforts that may be made to procure the assembly of a conference; and even the powers themselves who are making those efforts should not regard their enterprise in any serious light.

These journals pretend not to see, despite all evidence, either facts or intentions. They will take no account of the grave conditions which have led to the suggestion of this scheme. It is France, as we have said, which has taken the initiative in it England and Russia have readily assented to it. Is, then, the agreement of these great powers to pass for nothing? Do we not all know the rank which each of these powers holds, and the part which she plays in Europe? Is it not evident that their common action must add to the strength of each of them? And to speak, as we may be allowed to do, of France in particular, has she not to entitle her to the confidence of the friends of peace the authority of those precedents which we enumerated yesterday? She stood alone in the first instance in desiring the re establishment of peace when she proposed it after the capture of Sebastopol to England and to Russia, and peace was restored. She alone saw with regret the war which was on the verge of breaking out between Prussia and Switzerland, and the war was avoided. Why should success be more impossible now, when France has England and Russia as associates in her work of European interest? Will she labor with less zeal and with fewer chances of success supported by such powerful co-operation? The union of the three great Governments gives to their action an immense force, without diminishing individually the duties they have taken upon themselves, and the responsibilities which they have consented to bear.

Doubtless they have not pledged themselves to attain at any cost and by any means the object they have in view—the prevention of war But they have pledged their honor to do, loyally and firmly, everything that is possible in performing the mission which they have voluntarily undertaken to obtain the result which they so earnestly desire. And let it not be said that France, England, and Russia themselves have little faith in a work which they have only commenced, in order, as it were, to ease their consciences. No. Three Governments so highly placed in Europe, and disposing of such vast sources of influence, would not have entered upon a task so grave and so dear to many interests without being determined to employ all means likely to insure success. For our part we are convinced of it, and we do not hesitate to declare our conviction.

The Courts of London and St. Petersburg, like the Government of the Emperor, sincerely desire the preservation of peace, and their union, which attests that desire, guarantees also the earnestness of their efforts to relieve Europe from the inestimable misfortune which would ensue from the threatened war. Are we, then, to say that with this union and this zeal all difficulties and impossibilities have disappeared, and that success is certain? We would not create any such illusions.

But we maintain with sincerity and with confidence that the assembly of a conference will introduce into the situation a new element which will greatly modify it, and which will oppose to the passions whose ardor causes the danger of war, important efforts and serious chances for the maintenance of peace. We spoke just now of the new and considerable strength which the concurrence of England and Russia conferred upon the pacificatory action of France. The three Courts have the support of an influence which adds immensely to their authority—it is that of the unanimous populations and the general interests of Europe which they represent.

The King of Prussia on Peace.

The King of Prussia returned the following reply, on the 23d of May, to the address which was recently presented to him by the Municipality of Breslau:—

The address which the magistrates and municipality of the town of Breslau presented to me on the 15th of May I have received with much pleasure. I recognize in it the expressions of the same spirit which in the year 1813 animated the fathers of the present inhabitants of Breslau It has afforded me much pleasure to find the representatives of the city giving a warm and earnest expression to that work. No one has a more painful knowledge than myself of the enormity of the sacrifices which a war in the Fatherland would impose. No one can feel more deeply that they should be borne alike by the ruler and the people.

My word may suffice as an assurance to the town of Breslau that no object of ambition not even that object which might be justified on the ground of the common interest of the Father and, but only the duty of defending Prussia and her most sacred possessions, has induced me to summon my people to arms. The inhabitants of the town may feel assured I most earnestly desire and shall most anxiously strive to bring about an understanding upon the questions in dispute between my Government and the Diet. I shall convoke the Diet of the monarchy with a hope that, considering the dangers which are threatening Prussia, conflicting views and varying opinions may be merged in common devotedness to the Fatherland.

By decreeing fresh elections I have secured to the electors, released from all references to the past, the power of expressing the sentiments which animate my people in the present menaced position of our country. In this manner I hope to find the faithful town of Breslau represented in the next Diet, and therewith its deputies assisting me in bringing about that agreement for which I have been so earnestly laboring.

Danger to the Thrones from War.

From the London Times, May 26.

* * * We have much to hope from the strong disposition of the greater part of Europe for peace. Of the temper of the Germans it is unnecessary to speak, and the French are scarcely less unwilling to see war again break out A great, if a gradual change in their character has long been in progress, and the nation which for so many years was the terror of Europe is now—as a nation—devoted to the pursuits of peace. The finance of the empire has given almost every individual an interest in the imperial funds, and railway and other stocks are held very largely by every class of the population.

The savings of every one, whether tradesman, artisan, or peasant, have been imperilled by the fall in all kinds of securities since the first rumors of war. The people see with apprehension the interruption of commerce and communication; the cause of Italy has never been so popular as might have been expected from a past alliance and the remembrance of common victories, and Prussia has never recovered in France the memories of 1814 and 1815. The Emperor Napoleon, too, as well as the other sovereigns of the continent generally, may well see with concern the dimensions and the directions which this conflict is taking. The Italian Government has called popular enthusiasm to its aid, and in Continental parlance, aided itself with the revolution. The King of Prussia is talking about universal suffrage, and a radical reform in the German Constitution. What may be the relations of the Austrian Emperor towards his less well-affected and non-German provinces three months after the outbreak of a war is as yet hidden in the future.

But there is a feeling that this war, if once begun, will assume a revolutionary character. If these millions of men meet in conflict, thrones will not remain where they are. German, Italian, Magyar, Czech, and Pole will be moved as they never were moved before. Such convulsions may be inevitable in the progress of nations, but they are not pleasing to emperors and kings. The position the masses have taken in these countries, the intense interest of all classes, the enthusiasm of one country, the indignation of another, and the proof which has been given that if the sovereigns raise a tempest they will not be able to lay it, must have its effect upon every wise ruler, however exalted his rank and extensive his power.

The Congress.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS TOWARDS AN ORGANIZATION.

Paris (May 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is affirmed that the reply of the Russian Government, accepting the proposal of a conference, arrived this morning, and that the acceptance is unreserved.

The English Government having already accepted, the three neutrals are, therefore, agreed on that point. It is also stated that, on Friday, a note addressed to Austria, Italy, and Prussia, will be sent from London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, inviting them to the conference to be held in Paris for the resolution of the differences which caused the armaments in these states. This note, although presented separately, will be identical in form.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Russia will proceed together to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of each of the powers to whom the invitation is addressed.

La France says that the Cabinet of Vienna had already given reason to believe that Austria would accept the proposal of a conference. She asked, however, that a change should be made in the terms employed in the first programme, which proposed that the cession of Venetia should be one of the points to be examined.

In the amended note the only question to be proposed is, "What means can be found to guarantee the security of Italy?"

This form having been adopted by the neutral powers the adhesion of Austria is counted upon, and which, in the present circumstances, is regarded as an important fact.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Battle between Mace and Goss for the English Belt—An Hour and Ten Minutes in the Ring—Sparring, and Shuffling, but no Hard Knocks—Indignation of the Patrons of the Ring, and Lamentations of the Veterans.

From the London Express (Evening), May 25.

The long-talked-of fight between James Mace and Joseph Goss, for the champion's belt and £200 a side, took place yesterday morning near Farningham bridge, in Kent

The result was declared to be eminently unsatisfactory by those present, for the so-called fight resolved itself into an hour and a quarter's harmless posture-making, after which the men shook hands, while the seconds proclaimed "a draw." Of course, under these circumstances, all bets are void, and neither man carries off either the champion's belt or his opponent's stakes. Loud was the disappointment, and fierce the denunciation of those assembled round the ring as quarter of an hour after quarter of an hour slipped away without either man striking a blow, and when at length they were seen to smilingly shake hands, the shouts and yells waxed louder, and the derision culminated in still more frightful oaths. The ring side frequenters crave for blood, and that neither Mace nor Goss should have returned to town battered to pieces is held to be a serious grievance against both, if not an ineffaceable stain on their professional reputation.

There was no pretense at disguising the disappointment and disgust of the spectators, who were of all classes of society, and who had reached the battle-field in perfect comfort in the following way:—It was pretty generally known among those interested that tickets could be obtained at a public house near Leicester square last night, and that with these tickets all necessary information would be supplied. Armed with one of these, for which £2 were paid, the holder presented himself at the Ludgate Hill station before half-past five A. M., and was promptly seated without crowding or inconvenience in a train made up of first-class carriages. Nothing could exceed the order and regularity with which this part of the proceedings was carried on

A second train of third class carriages was in waiting, and to this were relegated the people who took the lower-priced tickets issued that morning at the station. An efficient staff of policemen, guards, porters, and superior officials was in attendance, and each batch of illegal travellers was seated in one or other of the two trains. They were subsequently made into one, and punctually at half-past five a party some six hundred strong, and composed of Guardsmen, dandies, pugilists, publicans, tradesmen, agriculturists and ruffles, started on their journey. There was not a ragged or shabbily-dressed figure among them, for the fare had been rigidly exacted even from the personal attendants of the men about to fight, and all present had paid heavily for the horrid luxury they hoped to enjoy.

No one knew exactly where the place of fighting would be, but all were in high spirits, for the perfection of the preliminary arrangements inspired confidence and encouraged hope, and all were full of joyous anticipation, from the "swell," who looked anxiously after the stowage of his well-stored picnic basket and hamper of champagne, to the vulgar, red-eyed, puffy faced tavern-keeper, who passed from carriage to carriage, offering in a hoarse whisper "to lay six to four on Mace." The tickets were inspected both before and during the journey, and no precautions were wanting to limit the day's pleasure to those able and willing to pay.

Soon after half-past 6 the train stopped by the side of a grassy field some three miles beyond Farningham bridge, and its occupants speedily hurried down the embankment to make bets, exchange experiences, and keenly criticise the turf. The first spot pitched upon was declared to be too flinty, but the grass a few yards further was pronounced "beautifully fit." This was not until after it had been patted and felt, and scrutinized by ruffianly harsh-voiced scoundrels with as much tender consideration as if they were prudent housewives purchasing a costly dress. Then the stakes and ropes were fixed, and the ring formed

Then came further claims upon the purse.

Outside the first enclosure, in which are the "corners" and the combatants, runs a second rope, and for the privilege of standing in the space between these twain "inner ring" tickets were sold at five shillings a head

This done, as the grass was damp with the dew of one of the brightest May mornings of the year, camp-stools and kitchen chairs were offered to be let out at half a guinea each

By the time these all important preliminaries were over and it was seen that all likely purchasers or hirers were supplied, Goss threw up his cap, and immediately afterwards was in his corner, supported by his seconds, Jack Hicks and Baldock, of London.

Goss is a powerfully built young fellow, whose sturdy limbs and muscular development speak forcibly of strength and power. His neck is short and thick, his shoulders broad and well set; while the innate savagery of his face is heightened by lips which turn outwards and upwards in the animal fashion when he speaks or smiles He had been heard to speak confidently of his own "fitness," but wore an anxious look, as if fully impressed with the responsibility of facing so redoubtable a champion as Mace.

The latter has a rather handsome face, while the predominant expression is rather stern and determined than brutal or cruel. It was remarked, however, that his legs looked thin and "weedy," and that superb as his condition was, "he was not the man he had been." This was the situation:—Goss, young, strong, and with a reputation for courage and dogged endurance; Mace, experienced, scientific, and with a character of long standing at stake. Bets of three to one on the latter were loudly proffered, but with few takers, though a few bets were booked at two to one.

It was within a few minutes of 7 A. M. when what it is irony to call "the fight" commenced; and from that time until ten minutes past 8 Mace and Goss danced about squared, feinted, countered, and shuffled, without fighting a round, almost without giving a blow. The people about—"patrons," pugilists, and the rest—were first remonstrative, and finally furious, while the four seconds perpetually transgressed the laws of the ring by mock fighting and by leaving their corners to dance round and yell derisively at the two half-naked figures, in the hope of exciting them with what is called "business."

"Over a blank night too smiling and friendly with each other for my taste, blank blank you; can't you get a little spiteful?" was the genial admonition of one of Mr. Mace's supporters; while the friends of Goss adjured him "to go in and smash the old 'un, who had got no stamina, and was only bouncin' on what he'd done when Goss was a baby." It was all fruitless, however, and though those versed in fighting phrases might distinguish between one kind of feint and another, the broad truth is that the two men, having turned out the patience of their friends and backers shook hands, Goss without a scratch, Mace with a trifling abrasion of the nose and right cheek.

To describe one bystander's expression is to describe all. How Tom King, genteel and smart, and looking less like a pugilist than ever, with his trimly kept whiskers and moustache, explained that Mace "was a very different man now to when he knew him;" how the veteran Jemmy Shaw almost cried with vexation at "wot the ring had come to, with two blessed champions in it afraid to touch each other;" how Jem Ward, with a grizzled moustache, looking like a half-pay major, shrugged his shoulders pityingly when asked what he would have thought of that o' game in his day; how Nat Langham looked on more in sorrow than in anger; how Rooke, with his recent scars all healed, explained mysteriously what should be done—must be left to other pens The one bit of consolation was that a second fight would take place on the same day, which would certainly be "pretty;" and "pretty" it certainly was, if much hard hitting and free flowing blood give a title to that word.

Two young pugilists (light weights) had been matched to fight and were speedily at work in the ring. Their conduct was precisely the reverse of those preceding them. Both were praised delightedly as "regular little gluttons for punishment," and were rapidly becoming black and crimson from bruises and bleeding, when the police broke into the ring, and the hateful proceedings terminated by one of the intruders being knocked down by half-a-dozen rushes, and afterwards cut and kicked about the face and head until he lay weltering in blood.

OPINION OF THE LONDON FRATERNITY—AN ENGLISH GLORY VANISHED.

From the London Sportsman, May 26.

* * * So "lame and impotent a conclusion" will, of course, only bear one interpretation; indeed, long before the miserable farce was played out it was pretty evident that the spectators thought of it, as they expressed their disgust at the imposition in the most unmistakable manner. Mace called at our office yesterday, and stated that he had sustained his last three weeks' ago, and was incapable of following his adversary about the ring; but as we have not seen Goss we are not in a position to give his version of the affair. The facts, however, were too patent to admit of any explanation; and after this last exhibition of "Pugilism Made Easy" we should imagine that the erudite compiler of "Fistiana" may now rest from his labors, and bring his chronicle to an appropriate close with the "Last Fight for the Championship."

A "RECONSTRUCTED" CRITICISM UPON JUDGE UNDERWOOD.—A Richmond correspondent of one of the Northern papers thus pictures the scene in the court when the famous charge was delivered:—

"The sixteen jurors being all empannelled, the Judge commenced to read in a clear but trembling voice, his charge to them—and such a charge! Suffice it to say, it was never equalled by anything in the whole annals of American jurisprudence not even by the charge of the same Judge at Norfolk. It fairly out-Underwooded Underwood. The countenances of the assemblage during the delivery of this wonderful written document, were something worthy of the pencil of a Hogarth. Every sign of mirth, from the half-incredulous smile to the fully appreciative broad grin, were there visible. Learned lawyers sat listening with lifted eyebrows and mouths agape with astonishment; the wicked press-gang punched each other hilariously in the ribs as each successive popgun came booming against the press; gentlemen sat pleasantly starring at each other, evidently trying to discover a likeness between them and the savages of Benguela and Senegambia. The whole thing—intolerable, vulgar, and insulting as it was—was far too rich to excite anger; the one pervading feeling was incredulity and astonishment, mingled with pity for the executor. The wicked animus of a Jeffreys was completely lost sight of in the amusing bombast of a Buzbuz."

The same correspondent makes fun of Acting District Attorney Hennessy for announcing that the Court would "stand adjourned until the first Toosday in October." Those who are curious and nice about English pronunciation will appreciate the critic above quoted when we explain that in the North it is common to say Toosday (Tuesday) and Soo (sue), but in the South they make it *Te-use-day* and See-you. Our lawyers should make a note of this. Our most refined and erudite scholars strike a happy medium between these two pronunciations especially in New England.

DR. MARY E. WALKER ARRESTED.—Dr. Mary Walker, well known in this city during the war, has, it appears, got into trouble in New York. The *Post* of yesterday says:—"An unusual excitement was caused at the Police Headquarters in Mulberry street yesterday, by a visit from Dr. Mary E. Walker, well known during the war as 'Major' Walker. She served as surgeon in the army during the war. The object of her visit was to enter a complaint against a policeman for illegally arresting her. It seems that on Tuesday the woman was walking in Canal street, near Broadway, dressed in a long black coat and black pantaloons, when an Eighth Precinct policeman took her into custody for wearing men's attire. Having been conducted to the Station House, the woman convinced the sergeant that she ought not to have been arrested, and that officer discharged her. Yesterday Dr. Walker preferred a complaint against the policeman, alleging that she had not only been illegally arrested, but that the officer had used unnecessary violence, and had insulted her. He will be tried before the Police Commissioners at an early day. It is understood that there is no law to prevent a woman from dressing in male attire if she chooses to do so; but women thus dressed are frequently arrested when the police suppose the garb is assumed for the purpose of committing any unlawful act.

THE FENIANS

MEETING OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

MOVEMENTS OF SPEAR'S VAGABOND ARMY.

A Series of Battles Fought.

THE IRISH BOHEMIANS WHIP THE "KANUCKS."

The Fenians Intrenching at Pigeon Hill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT—THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED—SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, June 8—At 2 P. M. to-day, Parliament was opened, and his Excellency, the Governor-General, delivered an important speech, in which he said that it has been found necessary to suspend for a time the writ of habeas corpus The following is the most important part of the speech:—

"The threats and preparations for an attack on Canada constantly and openly made by a body organized in the United states of America, and known as Fenians, compelled me since Parliament rose, by the advice of my ministers, to call out for active service a large portion of the volunteer militia force of the Province. The spirit displayed by the people and their ready response to my proclamation have received the well-merited approval of Her Majesty's Government The events which have occurred within the last few days afford additional proofs of the necessity for the precautionary measure adopted; the Province has been invaded by a lawless band of marauders, but I congratulate the country that they were promptly confronted, and within twenty-four hours compelled to make a precipitate retreat. I deplore the loss of life and the sufferings which have been entailed upon the gallant body of the Canadian volunteers in the engagement which took place in repelling so prompt y the invaders who had attacked the country; and I feel assured that you will not omit to alleviate as far as may be in your power, the miseries so wantonly inflicted on many families, but while I grieve for them individually, I must congratulate the country that the first note of danger has shown that Canada possesses in her volunteers a body of men ready to peril their lives in defense of their Queen and country. The entire people have been thoroughly aroused by recent occurrences, and it must be apparent to all that the whole resources of the country, both in men and means, will at any moment be cheerfully given in repelling any invasion of their homes. In the means of defense which I have been called upon to take, I have received the unremitting support of the Lieutenant General commanding, and of Admiral Sir James Hope It is also a source of unfeigned pleasure to me to acknowledge the gallant devotion displayed by the officers and men of her Majesty's military and naval forces in Canada. I am happy to be able to state that the President of the United States has issued a proclamation declaring that serious infractions of the laws of that country have been and are being committed by evil-disposed persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the British possessions in North America and requiring all officers of his Government to exert every effort for their repression. I trust that the course thus adopted will ere long prevent this country from being subjected to further attacks from the citizens of a nation on terms of amity with Great Britain. The maintenance of the force on active duty which the Government has been compelled to call out has involved an expenditure to a large amount, which was not provided for by the votes of last session. Recent occurrences show the necessity of extending to Lower Canada the act, chap 98, Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, to protect the inhabitants of that section of the Province against the lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace with her Majesty It has also been necessary for the preservation of law and order to adopt a course similar to that taken in the present session of the Imperial Parliament for the temporary suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. I invite your immediate consideration of these necessary measures."

General Spear's Command.

RAIDING IN CANADA—SKIRMISH IN THE TOWN OF FRELIGSBURG—CAPTURE OF A LARGE BRITISH FLAG—GEN. SPEAR INTRENCHING HIS POSITION

CAMP SWEENEY, Canada, June 8—A squad of twenty men, under the command of Captain O'Hara consisting of a number of the Eastport expedition and all belonging to the 3d Cavalry, Irish regiment, again advanced from St Armands on Freligsburg, at which place they met a force of the enemy and engaged them, putting them to flight and capturing a large British flag, which they brought back to camp.

The Fenians entered the Custom House at Freligsburg, and seized all the official papers. The conduct of both officers and men is spoken of in the highest terms.

Major MacNamara and Adjutant P. A. Linnot are again leaving camp with a large force of men, and they will pass through Frellesburg, and will probably enter Sutton before night.

The British flag, which was captured at Freligsburg, is now flying at headquarters, union down, with the green flag floating above it. The boys as they come along the road are perfectly wild with delight throwing up their caps and shouting in the most vociferous manner.

In the skirmish at Frellesburg last night one Fenian was slightly wounded and three of the enemy. The wounded British soldiers were given in charge of an English surgeon.

Under General Sweeney's orders the Fenians will intrench here tearing up a small bridge to make the position secure. General Spear is in command. He has just been presented with a fine horse. A few disheartened and worn-out Fenians are returning home.

The proclamation of President Johnson does not embarrass movements on the Canada side. The Fenians lack arms and ammunition.

TROUBLE IN THE RANKS OF THE INVADERS—HALF OF THE FENIAN ARMY BEASTLY DRUNK—WHOLESALE DESERTIONS OF THE RANK AND FILE—COLONELS LEADING THEIR REGIMENTS BACK TO THE STATES, ETC.

RIGHT WING OF THE FENIAN ARMY, CAMP SWEENEY, Canada, June 8—P. M.—Trouble is brewing at this place among the men calling themselves soldiers of the army of Ireland. At the present moment fifty good cavalrymen could put the whole camp to rout. The entire force does not now number over one thousand men, and more than one-half of that number are beastly drunk. The cause of the difficulty is owing to the present disorganized state of the force and the lack of sufficient discipline. The officers are unable to enforce the necessary and proper respect and the men cannot be brought under proper subjection to form any military organization in the United States, on account of the neutrality laws.

General Spear crossed over the borders with nothing more nor less than a mob of desperadoes, some of whom were armed, but by far the largest portion of them were not. It cannot be denied that the officers and some of the men came from purely patriotic motives, but many of them crossed to Canada solely for the purpose of plundering. Lawless depredations commenced almost immediately after crossing into Canada. The men started off singly and in fours and fives, on independent marauding expeditions, their officers being utterly powerless to prevent it and there is no calculating the amount of mischief that has been committed. These acts have been severely condemned by one and all of the officers, and they now threaten to visit the next offense with condign punishment. The officers have taken all the liquor that could be found in camp and have spilled it out upon the ground.

The road between here and St. Albans, a distance of eighteen miles, is filled with deserters, and these are the very men who boasted loudest and did the most talking. These sort of men were the first to desert the cause, and by their language and actions have set a bad example to those remaining, which cannot be easily remedied. Desertions have taken place by whole companies, and in some instances, colonels have led their commands back again over the border. General Spear met a company on their way to Vermont, and tried to induce them to remain until morning; but they told him to go to a—l, and continued on their way homeward. The only reason why a detachment was not ordered out to shoot them down was because they had not yet been sworn into the service of the "Irish Republic."

The report of the trouble at Camp Sweeney reached St. Albans this afternoon, and two mounted couriers have just arrived from General Sweeney with despatches. A council of war has just been held by General Spear and the commanding officers, and they determined to maintain themselves as long as possible where they now are, if they can advance no further into the interior. General Spear says that they may drive him off of Canadian soil, but it shall never be said that he turned around and walked deliberately back again into Vermont. Most of the officers will stand by General Spear in this emergency. Unless the Fenians in the large cities send supplies and ammunition immediately, there will be a useless loss of many lives.

As I close quiet and order have been somewhat restored, but there is still a large amount of indiscriminate firing by the men, who fire at everything they see in the shape of horses, cows, pigs, and poultry.

A SKIRMISH AT PIDGEON HILL BETWEEN COLONEL SCANLAN'S REGIMENT AND THE BRITISH—THE BRITISH REPULSED.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 8.—Colonel Scanlan's regiment of Fenians and the British cavalry had an engagement near Pidgeon Hill to-day. The Fenians dispersed the British, who fled in confusion The Fenians captured one hundred horses. Colonel Scanlan refused to receive them, and they were restored to their owners Three Fenians were wounded, one badly. One British trooper was killed, and three British flags captured.

Colonel Scanlan arrived in St. Albans to-night. He states that he has ordered his regiment to withdraw. General Spear still holds position on the hill, where the Irish flag is flying.

Considerable demoralization prevails among the Fenians, but General Spear is determined to hold out.

A double guard has been placed over Sweeney to-night.

THE CANADIAN FORCES MOVING ON GENERAL SPEAR'S WORKS.

OTTAWA, C. W., June 8.—Information has been received that the Fenians have crossed the border at Freligsburg, Missisquoi county. Their force is two thousand five hundred strong, according to reports.

Freligsburg is forty miles southeast of Montreal, and about thirty miles from Waterloo, where there is a bank. The district in which it is located is a rich agricultural one, and consequently the weakest point in Canada.

The 7th Fusileers and a regular battery have been despatched to meet the enemy.

Seizure of the Fenian Headquarters in Ohio.

Discovery of Knapsacks and Arms—Arrest of the State Head Centre, the Grand Treasurer, and Others—The Prisoners Released on Bail, Etc.

In accordance with instructions received from the Attorney-General of the United States, the prominent officers of the Fenian Brotherhood residing in this city were arrested yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal Earl Bill, on charge of aiding and abetting violators of the neutrality laws of the United States. The officers arrested were:—Thomas Lavan, Head Centre of the State of Ohio; Thomas J. Quinlan, Grand Treasurer; Philip O'Neil, Centre of Tara Circle.

There was no attempt to avoid the arrest, all of them being found at their homes or places of business

They appeared before United States Commissioner White, and gave bail as follows:—Thomas Lavan, $1500; P. J. Quinlan $1000; Philip O'Neil, $1000. In the matter of bail, the prisoners claimed that the action of the authorities at Buffalo should be considered a precedent, which, if allowed, would fix the bail at $500 each. The Commissioner decided that the officers of the Government were bound to take each action as the case seemed to demand, without reference to similar cases elsewhere.

The headquarters on Seneca street were seized and the papers, orders, etc, taken possession of. One box of knapsacks and another containing four muskets were found in the hall.

There was great excitement and indignation in the Fenian camps, last night, on account of this unexpected action of the Government, which seems to have dampened the ardor of the Brotherhood not a little.

LITERATURE.

A PLEA FOR THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH. By Henry Alford, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. Alexander Strahan, London and New York Agent. Smith, English & Co, Philadelphia.

THE DEAN'S ENGLISH. By G. W. Moon, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Agents: Smith, English & Co.

Critical works on the construction of language have a far more extended circle of readers than would be supposed by the abstruse nature of the subject. The fact that the two little books before us have already gone through a number of editions, is the best evidence of their need. They treat of the construction of the English language, its idiom, and the doubtful passages with which it abounds. They are not calculated to please the general public, but for a scholar and writer they are indispensably valuable. We shall keep them always within arm's reach, as they are friends to which we most constantly refer. They are published in a neat style, savoring rather of text-books than popular literature, and are for sale at that emporium of school-books, the store of Messrs. Smith, English & Co.

ROSBUCK: A Novel. M. Doolady, New York.

We referred to this work some weeks since; but as it is creating a sensation in the Southern States, we may mention it once more. It is pleasant in style, interesting in plot, and violently treasonable in doctrines. Its author, or rather authoress, if we can judge from the tone, is unknown, and the zest of guessing at the sex of the writer has tended to increase its popularity.

We have received from the Presbyterian Publication Committee, No. 1334 Chesnut street, a number of pleasant works for children, among which we may mention as particularly acceptable, both in tone and moral, "What to Do," "Dutch Tales," and "Neff and Other Tales." The house has a vast collection of Sunday School works on its shelves.

—Hurd & Houghton will soon publish, "Six Months at the White House with Abraham Lincoln," by F. B. Carpenter, the artist.

—Some very rare books from the famous library of Count Libri, and other collections, were sold recently in London. Conspicuous in the gathering were some most interesting Shakespearian and old plays. These are nearly all accompanied by anecdotes and bibliographical descriptions in the catalogue. Concerning an edition of the *Merchant of Venice*, bearing date 1652, it is said:—"This is the edition of 1637, with a new title, a circumstance which escaped bibliographers of Shakespeare for about a century. The text was printed for Lawrence Hayes, the successor of Thomas Hayes, or Meyes, who held the copyright. It has some peculiar readings and a list of actors' names, which list has been repeatedly erroneously ascribed to Rowe." Of a copy of the "Rape of Lucrece, printed by J. B. for Roger Jackson, 1624," a curious circumstance is told. It appears that this copy was "very fine," with the exception of the wood-cut and imprint upon the title having been cut out and replaced. While in the hands of a former possessor, who had a fancy for collecting the wood-cut devices of printers, the piece alluded to was cut from the title, and placed in a volume devoted to such collections; but, after the lapse of more than a century, the identical piece was found, and has been replaced. This edition of the "Rape of Lucrece" is of excessity rarity, no copy having been in the famous collection of Mr. Daniell, nor in any other which has occurred for sale of late years. Another feature with "Shakespeariana" was the "Shakespeare Forgeries and Controversy"—William Henry Ireland's own collections, the first lot of which was the original forgeries to "Miscellaneous Papers under the Hand and Seal of William Shakespeare," and containing, among other make-believes, "a lock of Anne Hathaway's hair!"

—Mr. Carpenter, one of our well-known New York artists, an enthusiastic admirer and supporter of President Lincoln, conceived the idea, in the latter part of 1863, of painting a picture commemorating "the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet." Through the late Owen Lovejoy, Speaker Colfax, and two or three New York friends, Mr. Lincoln became interested in the project, and invited Mr. Carpenter to the White House, for the purpose of affording him every facility in studying his subjects from life. The painting of the picture, comprising a life-size group of the President and Cabinet, occupied six months,—from February to August, 1864,—during which period Mr. Carpenter enjoyed constant intercourse with the President, as well as the various members of the Cabinet.

—Among forthcoming books, the English newspapers tell us, one is a Spurgeon jest book, under the title of "Anecdotes and Stories of Rev. J. C. Spurgeon, now first collected and arranged." This must not take to itself the credit of being the earliest clerical budget of wit. There was a "Sterne's Convivial Jester; or, That's Your Sort;" and a very favorite volume with our forefathers was "Ecclesiastical Transactions; or, A Collection of Reverend Jokes."

The subject of the picture, together with the circumstances attending the execution of the work, and the death of President Lincoln so soon after its completion, conspired to give to it an extraordinary degree of interest, manifested by the crowds who thronged to see it during the time it was on exhibition in different parts of the country.

Mr. Carpenter has written out in detail the history of his connection with Mr. Lincoln, with which are interwoven various "reminiscences" and personal relations, collected and given to the author from time to time by different individuals, making a volume of over three hundred pages.

—Mrs. Keble, the widow of the poet, begged that her husband's grave might be kept open for her, as she should not be long apart from him. Her apprehension was realized, for she died on the 11th of May, at Brookside, Bournemouth, in the same house where her husband died. She was in her sixtieth year.

—Mr. Alexander Smith says he became a novel reader from reading the denunciations launched against novels in Todd's "Student's Manual." What led him to become a novel writer he has not stated, but it was probably the fact of his having outlived his reputation as a poet.

—Friederike Brion, the beloved of Goethe while he was a student at Strasburg, is about to have a monument erected over her grave at Meitzenheim, where she passed the last days of her life.

—M. Taine is said to have abandoned his contemplated visit to America.

—A son and two daughters of the English pastoral poet, Robert Bloomfield, the author of "The Farmer's Boy," are living in London, old and in destitute circumstances. A subscription is proposed for their relief.

—M. Catulle Mendes, a young French poet, was recently married to Madlle Judith Gautier, a daughter of M. Theophile Gautier, a talented young lady who translates from the Chinese, and writes criticisms on art.

—M. Emile Augier lately had the good fortune of having five thousand copies of his new comedy, *La Contagion*, sold on the day of publication.

—Baron James de Rothschild is said to be a book fancier, his library containing forty thousand volumes and a great many rare manuscripts.

—The late Sheridan Knowles, the last years of whose life were spent in preaching, left a play in manuscript which will shortly be produced in London.

—M'me Champsieux has just published, under the pseudonym of Andre Leo, a very successful novel entitled "A Divorce."

—The following review of Theodore Tilton's book for children, entitled "The Fly," we take from the New York *Round Table*. The work has not yet come under our notice, but the *Round Table* is, probably, just in its *critique*:—

"Writing poetry for babies is evidently Mr. Theodore Tilton's *forte*. He enters at once upon his subject with a genial enthusiasm and a picturesque vigor that have never been surpassed. From the opening stanza, in which he brings his hero before us in these graphic lines:—

"'Baby bye
Here's a fly,
Let us watch him, you and I'—

to the closing verse, in which he points his moral, he displays that utter recklessness as to grammatical construction which is supposed to be so vastly agreeable to the infantile mind. It would be rather difficult to explain what our author means by "baby bye;" but mothers will doubtless understand it. Some of his information as to the habits of the fly is also more amusing than instructive, as, for instance:—

"'All wet flies
Twist their thighs;
So they wipe their heads and eyes.
Cats, you know,
Wash just so;
Then their whiskers grow.
Flies have hair too short to comb;
Bareheads, always out from home.
But the gnat
Wears a hat;
Do you laugh at that?'

"No, we do not laugh at that; but the youthful readers for whom Mr. Tilton designed his poem may manage to smile at this statement. But we do laugh at the idea of Mr Tilton seriously affixing his name to such nonsense as this:—

"'Round and round,
On the ground,
On the ceiling he is found.
Catch him? No;
Let him go:
Never hurt him so.
Now you see his wings of silk
Drabbled in the baby's milk!
Fie, oh fie!
Foolish fly!
How will he get dry?'

"If a fond father had rattled off such a rigmarole for his own baby, and in the goodness of his heart had sent it to a publisher for the benefit of other babies, there would be nothing of which to complain; for the book is a good one for infants, and Sheldon & Co have had it very handsomely illustrated. But for Mr. Tilton to print these nonsensical rhymes with his name on the title-page and to send the book around to the various papers to be noticed and reviewed, strikes us as the extreme of absurdity. Nevertheless, it is quite characteristic of our author. Unless he had changed his nature he could not have acted otherwise. We repeat, therefore, that writing books for babies is his *forte*, and we advise him to abandon all his other labors and devote himself to this specialty hereafter."

—Dr. Holmes, whom we always thought was a favorite in England, is reviewed in the last number of the *Reader* in a way to make his admirers in this country open their eyes:—

"Mr. Holmes, the well-known author of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' has collected together a number of short pieces, most of which we believe had previously seen the light, and has published them in a little volume by themselves, calling them 'Humorous Poems.' We do not think, setting the question of pecuniary compensation aside, that he has been well advised in this course. Mr. Holmes is undoubtedly possessed of considerable humor, but we question whether it displays itself to the best advantage in a metrical form; and pieces which were good enough to pass safely the friendly criticism of a friendly audience, or to relieve other matter of a different kind, show a very different front when viewed with impartial eyes, and judged solely on their isolated merits. The author would have done well to consider his own lines, for

"'Nature sometimes makes one up
Of such sad odds and ends,
It really might be quite as well
Hushed up among one's friends.'

"We have already said that it is impossible to assign a reason for our adverse opinion in such a matter as this. The divine fire is wanting. We know thus much, for we are where it professes to be, and we feel no genial warmth."

The critic then becomes a little inconsistent, expressing his surprise at what the author fancies to be fun, what the publisher takes for it, and what the public give for it, admitting, however, that some pieces in the volume are calculated to make the dullest grow fat, yet declaring in the same breath that none of the poems rise above mediocrity, and some fall very far below it. He quotes a stanza from one of the best known of Dr. Holmes's poems:—

"Ten days and nights with sleepless eye,
I watched that wretched man;
And since I never dare to write
As funny as I can."

And adds:—

"This explains everything, and might, if known at the start, have the reader a world of trouble But the avowal is better late than never We feel that at any rate the author's heart is in the right place. We cannot but think, however, that he has committed the not unnatural mistake of running into the opposite extreme, for after reading these pieces we continue well but weary."

The same number of the *Reader* is very complimentary to Mr. Bayard Taylor:—

"With tastes and pursuits kindred to those of Washington Irving and Nathaniel Hawthorne, and with the same strong love of the natural beauties of his native country which gives fascination to the pages of James Fenimore Cooper, Mr Bayard Taylor here furnishes us with a picture of simple, unstrained, matter-of-fact, every day life, placed among the beautiful hills and charming valleys round about his own country home, with every feature of which he claims the familiarity of an old acquaintance, and which he, from the beginning to the end of the book, makes the common property of the reader with himself. The traditions and habits of the people among whom the greater part of his life has been passed, the rustic dwellers, and the legends of the country, in themselves but homespun materials for a work of fiction, in his hands have all the charm of novelty with which Goldsmith, the greatest master of the school of which Mr. Taylor is an advanced pupil, invested the everyday life of the family of the Primroses, till, in their way, 'The story of Kennett' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield' may be regarded as true pictures of the simple manners and customs of rural England and America at the date in which the action of either tale is placed."

—The *Galaxy* for June 15th will contain the following pleasant sketch of Dore:—

PAUL GUSTAVE DORE.

The popular idol of the day in the world of art, is Paul Gustave Dore, the most versatile, the most prolific but at the same time one of the most unequal artists of modern France. He is the rage in Paris. The Emperor and Empress have granted him the favor of an imperial audience, and have graciously condescended to compliment him on the excellence of his works. His carte de visite is in such request that his photographer cannot supply the demand; and an order sent from this country for a dozen or two copies remained for weeks unfilled. Better still, the publishers vie with each other for the privilege of giving his works to the public. He is able to name his own terms and finds that no publisher considers them too high.

This is surely very pleasant. No human-hearted man but rejoices at the sight of talent and industry rewarded, and no one can deny that Dore has earned his celebrity and good fortune by an industrious and most sincere application of extraordinary talents. His industry is no less a marvel than his genius. Still a young man (he is not yet thirty-four) his drawings of all kinds number over forty thousand, and his pencil acquires great facility every year in the magic art of transferring to wood or paper the imaginative creations of his fertile brain. Theophile Gautier, with an excess of enthusiasm pardonable in a French critic, styles him a "portent, a miracle of nature, a gigantic genius, served by an unparalleled physique." He revels in work. His enthusiastic joy in art supplies the want of repose. When engaged on some important work that absorbs his mind, he will ply his pencil for days and nights together, with scarcely an hour's rest, and when the work is finished will emerge from his studio with not a trace of weariness on his brow, fresh, affable, and gay, his presence always so feited and always welcome.

Dore lives in Paris. He is unmarried, and his mother keeps house for him in quiet, modest apartments fitted up with true artistic taste. His studio is said to be a perfect museum of costumes, specimens of armor, weapons, and other objects of artist necessity or pleasure. Every Sunday he receives his friends at an entertainment, from which all ladies, except his mother, who presides, are rigidly excluded. The only reason I have heard for this ungallant treatment of the sex, among whom the artist finds his warmest admirers, is that Dore is a confirmed old bachelor, and does not wish to have his peace of mind disturbed.

Like Turner, Dore is accused of being mercenary, and of making art a business instead of a profession. He is certainly sharp at a bargain and exacts a high price for his work. But for his high price he gives good work, and no publisher ever loses by him.

The disadvantage of a popularity like Dore's is that it stands in the way of a true estimate of his genius. He is almost sure to be either overrated or underrated Dore has not escaped this fate. Dazzled by his versatility, his brilliancy, and his originality in certain walks of his art, one class of critics, whose only *forte* is admiration, have already raised him to the highest rank among creative geniuses, and claim for him a seat by the side of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Shakespear, Dante, and Homer, as an acknowledged master in the world of imagination.

On the other hand a class of critics whose only art is to cruise the dead at the expense of the living, prove the him a charlatan and a trickster in art, with no more claim to a permanent place among the great masters than a sensation novel writer has to rank with Shakespeare. It is, perhaps, true that the popular judgment is more often wrong than right in matters of art, and that the popular poet or artist of to-day is seldom the poet or artist for "all time." But in the case of Dore, popular judgment happens to coincide with very critical opinion. The judgment of Theophile Gautier, already quoted, is but an echo of the praises showered upon Dore in the most cultivated and fastidious art-circles of Paris. It is doubtless extravagant, but nevertheless it is nearer the truth than the judgment of his detractors.

The extraordinary facility of Dore's pencil has been misinterpreted, as indicating a want of profundity. This is certainly erroneous The men whose genius has shed most lustre upon art have always been rapid workers It is not to his discredit that Dore never labors over his drawings. His most elaborate compositions are thrown off with marvelous rapidity; not slowly put together by rule, but conceived at once, the mental picture being transferred to the paper with the quickness of thought and the fidelity of the photograph It is said that he never alters a line once drawn. His work is well done at first, and to alter a line would be to mar it. But for this extraordinary facility and perfection in his art he would be unable to execute the enormous tasks that have given him his popularity.

An analysis of all the great works with which Dore has associated his name would transcend the purpose of this article, which is only to place American readers in possession of such facts as will enable them to form a tolerably correct estimate of Dore as an artist. He has tried many styles, and has failed in none, while in some his success has been wonderful. The versatility of his genius is without parallel in modern times. 'The Wandering Jew,' the 'Contes de Perrault,' 'Don Quixote' 'Rabelais,' Balzac's 'Contes Drolatiques,' 'Baron Munchausen,' Dante's 'Inferno,' and the Bible, have been illustrated by him with such even excellence that critics are unable to decide which work exhibits the greater amount of talent. All have to be taken into account in forming an estimate of his genius. That he is greatest in the grotesque and horrible is probably true. Some of his illustrations to the Bible, and to the "Fairy Tales," exhibit a delicate eye for beauty, and a tenderness and occasional pathos, that form a wonderful contrast to some of his designs for the "Wandering Jew" and the "Inferno;" but the variety of these, and the constant occurrence of illustrations that make the blood run cold with horror, or excite unsympathetic laughter, or command mere admiration at the amount of power developed, show the ruling tendency of his genius. He delights in horrors. Dante's Hell has more attraction for him than the Garden of Eden. Suffering never seems to move his pity. Even the sad story of "Paolo and Francesca" fails to awaken in him any tenderness: he depicts the unhappy lovers sweeping by Dante and his guide on the current of a hot and blasting wind, with none of that deep pity that made the poet turn away and fall to the ground like a corse. To appreciate the utter heartlessness of the picture, one has only to compare it with Ary Scheffer's treatment of the same subject. The same absence of sympathy and pathos is observable in the illustrations to "Don Quixote." The grotesquely comic parts such as the battle with the windmill, the tossing of Sancho in the blanket, the battle with the wine skins, and others, are conceived and wrought out with truly wonderful power. But Dore never allows us to pity the unfortunate though chivalric Don. Our laughter never becomes respectful or sympathetic. Were the work of Cervantes lost, and the illustrations only preserved, they would give a very incomplete idea of the character of Don Quixote and his Squire.

Dore's deficient perception of pure beauty leads him into perpetual dalliance with the strange, the grotesque, and the revolting His drawings rarely seem to be inspired by love. His humor is grim and unsympathetic Nothing can be more striking than his landscapes, and nothing more unnatural. He takes delight in gloom, in vastness in powerful contrasts of light and shade. In the "Wandering Jew," in the "Inferno," and in "Don Quixote," we may find many evidences of his power in portraying the gloom of desert valleys, the horror of dark forests, haunted by unimaginable shapes, the weariness and desolation of naked mountain peaks, while only here and there do we find breathing space in the sweet peace and pure sunshine of some pastoral scene, with a pleasant grove on one side, a sparkling brook, gentle kine in the distance, and meadows fitted for a fairy dance He is often wrong in perspective, and his figure-drawing is generally hasty sketchy, and not infrequently incorrect—of which deficiency, however, his later drawings show fewer examples than are to be found in the 'Wandering Jew," and other of his earlier works.

Dore is said to have no eye for color. The same was said of Turner in his youth; and Dore may yet acquire that mastery over color which in after life distinguished the great English artist. But he possesses a rarer gift—the power of expressing vast degrees of space with black and white, and of pronouncing, with these simple materials, the impression of color. He is ambitious of becoming a great colorist; but the only specimens of his art in it is country, "The Mountebanks," though to give little promise of future excellence in this respect.

Dore's life has been that of an industrious artist, and possesses no materials for romance. His early desire to devote himself to art was not opposed by his parents. At the age of twelve, he left his native city of Strasbourg for Paris, where he worked for a time on a comic paper, the *Journal pour Rire*. He first obtained recognition as an artist of more than ordinary merit by his illustrations to the "Wandering Jew." From that time his progress was rapid; each succeeding work was received with increasing favor by the public; and when his latest, and, in some respects his greatest work was published, the enthusiasm of his admirers was literally unbounded. Everybody in France turned Bible reader, in order to understand the great artist. It is said, I do not know with how much truth, that Dore himself had never read the book before he engaged to furnish a certain number of illustrations for a grand folio edition. He is said to have turned over the leaves of a borrowed copy one day, hastily indicating a subject here and there on the margin. On setting to work, he used these hasty memoranda without troubling himself much about the context. Yet the Bible illustrations are undoubtedly his greatest achievement in art, presenting fewer defects, and excellences of a higher order, than any of his former works. An analysis of some of the most striking illustrations will give the reader who has not had the good fortune to see the book some idea of its character.

The first illustration, "God Creating Light," exhibits at once the audacity and the limitations of his genius. In this picture the Creator is represented as a venerable and majestic person, standing on a magnificent platform of dark, rolling cloud Far beneath him swings the void and gloomy world, its black and uninhabitable surface crossed by bands of partially illuminated mist A grand and solemn burst of light in the extreme distance proclaims the birth-day of the sun, whose piercing arrows penetrate and scatter the shadows and blackness of chaos. The merit of this picture lies in the grand effect of cloud-illumination, which is rendered with remarkable delicacy and beauty. But this is all, and its defects are radical. There is nothing, either in position or gesture, to connect the figure of the Creator with the burst of light in the distance—nothing except the words of the text to indicate that he has just uttered the sublime decree, "Let there be light!" So far as it was intended to be the expression of an idea, the picture is an utter failure.

The "Creation of Eve" and the "Expulsion from the Garden of Eden" are beautiful compositions, but present no striking or original features, and we turn to the "Sacrifice of Abel and Cain." In this picture the artist concentrates the light on the figure of Cain, for the purpose of bringing into full relief all the evil and ferocity of his nature. His sullen, downcast eye is fixed on the smoke of his rejected sacrifice, as it creeps along the ground. A little further on, wholly in shadow, Abel kneels in adoration before his altar, from which, spirit-like, flame and smoke ascend to heaven A conventional artist would have reversed the distribution of light and shade.

Still more striking is the succeeding picture Human blood has been shed for the first time; the first human soul that left the earth has returned, solitary, to its Creator. The murderer still lives, but still unscared. In a rugged, narrow ravine, shut in by rocks that assume fantastic shapes of horror from the imagination, lies the first human victim of violence, extended at full length on the sand that for the first time drinks human blood. The murderer, leaning against a boldly projecting rock, stares with fixed gaze upon the work of his frenzied wrath. In one hand he still clutches the instrument of his crime. Stolid as the rock against which he leans, he seems to be unconscious of the approaching storm; of the thunder cloud on whose dark page the lightning, in characters of fire, writes his eternal doom.

Still turning on, we come to another series of pictures, forming the conclusion of the first act in the great tragedy of human history. The race of Cain has multiplied, and has filled the earth with violence and wrong, so that God has repented him of the work of his hands. The ark has been built; the family of Noah, with the beasts and fowls, have been shut in; the fountains of the great deep have been broken up, and the windows of heaven opened; and the waters have increased upon the earth, until its whole surface, with the exception of a few mountain summits, is submerged. This is the moment selected by Dore for his first illustration of the Deluge.

If the reader will call to mind a few of the common place illustrations of this awful catastrophe, he will be better able to appreciate the force and originality of Dore's rendering. Take, for example one of the most ambitious attempts of modern times, that of Carl Schorn, in the New Pinakothek, at Munich We see a rocky peak, crowded with human beings, some of whom hug their idols to their breasts, others offer treasure to those in places that seem more scenic, while others threaten the advancing waves with the curses of their gods. There is nothing of this common place melo dramatic display in Dore's picture. He represents the inundation of the world, the death of a whole race. The spectator—if a spectator can be imagined—sees a confused mass of naked human beings, thousands and thousands in number, wildly struggling up the rocky side of a mountain, the strong treading under foot the weak, in the frenzied rush for safety from the wrath of the pursuing waters. They carry no idols; they have long ago thrown them away; they offer no treasure for assistance This is no time for threatening heaven, nor even for prayer. Intermingled with the crowds are all kinds of beasts—monsters of the antediluvian world, hippopotami, elephants, serpents, wolves, bears and lions—jostling and treading down their human fellow-mortals in the awful struggle for life. The conception and the execution of this picture are truly grand. It is the world in conflict with fate Close study reveals in the minute figures that crowd the mountain side, an astonishing variety of individual action, which strengthens rather than weakens the unity of the composition. Every one of these minute figures obeys the same dread panic; and all the minor details of the picture are wrought out with admirable skill and feeling. The sense of unspeakable horror that pervades the scene is heightened by a skilful contrast Far away in the distance, on a smooth stretch of water floats the ark, peaceful, unendangered, and beyond reach.

Another scene The waters have risen up and covered the earth, and one solitary, barren peak of rock alone remains unsubmerged. The wild storm has passed away; vast, black, wavele's unvexed by winds, untorn by torrents, the avenging and remorseless deep creeps slowly up to devour its last victims, satiated with death and now secure of these. On the top of this narrow peak huddles a group of little children, the youngest of whom stretches down its tiny hand to assist its mother. The father, grasping his wife with one hand, clings with the other to the rock. Hope and strength have failed, and he can climb no further. A tigress with her whelps, rendered inoffensive by the supreme peril, shares the rock with her children, but takes no notice of them. Holding one of her young in her mouth, she casts a melancholy, yearning look over the interminable waste of waters.

In the third of this grand series we are shown the subsidence of the flood. The ark is resting on the summit of Mount Ararat. From behind its enormous bulk stream forth the rays of the rising sun—it is the dawn of the new era. The waters have retreated into the ancient abysm; white vapors ascend from the humid ground, like smoke of a thankful sacrifice. The rocky sides of Mount Ararat are strewn with the carcasses of human beings and animals, lying in inextricable confusion, as they were left by the receding torrents, while above them flutters the white dove, returning to the ark with the olive twig in her mouth.

It is a relief to turn from the epical sublimity and tragic horror of these illustrations to the sweet pastoral beauty that is found in "The Meeting of Eleazer and Rebecca at the Well," and "Issac receiving Rebecca." The first overflows with grace, charming sentiment, and Eastern feeling; the second is a marvel of beautiful conception and execution The bride, seated on a dromedary, richly and fantastically caparisoned, has approached the abode of her husband. She prepares to descend; a slave presents the palm of his hand as a step for the delicate foot of the young girl. The patriarch approaches to receive her, his hand resting on the shoulder of a slave. But what words can describe the luminous atmosphere, the strange and picturesque caravan, the delicately moulded clouds, the transparent shadows, the beauty, a variety of the figure grouping? The picture seems like the realization of a wonderful dream—a vision out of the sleep of ages gone.

To describe these pictures one by one would require not merely an article, but a volume almost as large as the Bible whose leaves we are turning; and we must pass reluctantly over compositions on which we would gladly dwell at length.

Dore is fond of placing minute figures on an extended landscape, so as to give the impression of immense space. "The Cedars of Lebanon conveyed to the Temple," is an admirable specimen of this style of treatment. In this picture the horizon is placed near the top of the page. In the distance grow the majestic cedars, about whose giant boles the wood cutters swarm like pigmies Nearer are seen the enormous trunks, stripped of branches and in process, massive trucks and dragged off by teams of horses and oxen, urged on and assisted by crowds of drivers and workmen. Every nook and corner of the picture is full of bustling life Not a particle of space is vacant or wasted. Yet all this variety and fulness is obtained without the slightest loss of unity of effect.

Dore's love of the grotesque and of queer humor occasionally breaks through his enforced decorum, as in his wonderful realization of Ezekiel's vision of the "Valley of Dry Bones." It is a ghastly composition. We can almost hear the multitude of bones clash and rattle as they fly together And it is humorous, too. There is seen a bewildered skeleton fumbling round for a missing arm, which a brother skeleton, who was doubtless a practical joker in the flesh, hides away from him One unfortunate creature has let his skull slip through his bony fingers, and clutches ruefully after it as it falls

Another, who has picked himself entirely up, and put his bones together in complete order, sits grinning horribly a ghastly smile, and poking fun at his less expert companions In the distance the rehabilitated skeletons disappear, in long and dim procession, through the dusk of gathering night.

In general, Dore has restrained in these illustrations his inordinate passion for the grotesque and horrible, and his morbid tendency to gloominess; but these traits are seen in their full power in such subjects as "The Fate of Jezebel's Remains," "The Death of Ac an," "The Punishment of the Sons of Koran," and a few others. It is surprising that he should have made so little of Job; and he has done less with the prophets than his admirers expected of him.

The illustrations to the New Testament show a great falling off in power and interest. Dore's genius is not Christian; it is essentially fantastic and profane. He cannot draw an apostle, or a saint, and his Christ is an utter failure. Dore was no himself in the New Testament. In the words of Theophile Gautier, Dore excels in the reproduction of all climes, countries, architectures, costumes, and manners, of which vague traditions alone survive. The Bible, with its profound perspective of antiquity, stretching beyond the creation of man, presents grand incentives to the inventive faculty; and Dore, incited by the sublimity of the Biblical stories and imaginations, has, in this work, surpassed all former efforts in this direction whether his treatment of sacred subjects partakes sufficiently of a religious sentiment, is a question which admits of a wide difference of opinion; but of the genius of the artist of his inexhaustible invention and imagination, there can be no question at all.

The engraving of these illustrations is admirable Nothing equal to it has been done in any other work. It seems destined, indeed, to create an era in the art. When the first volume was received in this city, among the earliest to examine it were some of the most scientific engravers of the American Bank Note Company, who expressed their astonishment at the excellence of the execution and the simple means by which grand and beautiful effects were produced. Several artist clubs have been formed for the purchase of the book, for reference and critical study. It is not to be expected, nor would it be desirable, that the planting of this seed should result in a large crop of Dores, but the influence of his style in the art of wood-engraving, in this country, will undoubtedly be extensive and beneficial.

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Mr. Voorhees' Cane.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, who, as our readers know, is not to have a seat in the present House of Representatives, has been consoled for his bad luck by the Hon. Thomas B. Florence (profanely called Tom Florence), who has made a speech to Mr. Voorhees, upon which we condole with him, and has presented to him "a cane of very rare wood (value $100 currency), surmounted by a gold head, from a chaste design," upon which we congratulate him. The speech of the Hon. Thomas has only one fault. It is just a little too swelling for the occasion. If Mr. Florence, on behalf of the "citizens (white) of Washington" had presented to Mr. Voorhees a service of silver, tea-pot sugar-basin, creamjug, and slop-bowl, he could not more wildly have abandoned himself to rhetorical tumefaction. It affords a new illustration of the art of sinking, when Mr. Florence has to come down to "a cane." Thomas struggles in vain against predestinate bathos by calling the "cane" "a staff," and then by calling the "staff" a "mute, yet eloquent, and beautiful token of regard," and by affirming that it is "a chaste and artistically designed and prepared staff or cane," the gift (for Thomas is apt to indulge in adjectives) of 1st, "devoted;" 2d, "sincere;" 3d, "earnest;" and 4th, "last" friendship. In spite of the melancholy conclusion of the poet, we aver that friendship like this is somewhat more than "a name." Friendship, manifested in this generous and auriferous way, is by no means to be sniffed at. And Mr. Voorhees, for once, appears to have been of our opinion; for, opening his mouth, there flowed therefrom a rushing stream of eloquence, whereof the beginning, the middle, and the end was that pronoun most resembling in shape "a staff or cane"—the pronoun I. We have not counted its repetitions; but it is as clear as daylight to us that Mr. D. W. Voorhees (Daniel Webster Voorhees, we take it) does, by no manner of means, think small beer of himself; that he considers D. W. Voorhees as important a character as the old, original Daniel passing the night with the lions. "I accept." "I am content." "I therefore think." "I attribute." "I fervently and devoutly thank God"—and very handsome it is in Daniel to do it. "I can say I never betrayed a party." "I entered Congress." "I determined." "I have lived." And, over and above all, to cheer the desponding, and confirm the doubting, and fix the wavering, Daniel W. is good enough to say, "I have faith in the future." This is decidedly reviving and uncommonly animating. We do not know that it settles anything; but still it is pleasant to learn that Mr. Voorhees, with a vast deal to make him unhappy, and just kicked out of the House of Representatives, can still cheerfully chant—

"Cheer up, my lively lads,
In spite of wind and weather."

Tom Florence must have felt decidedly better for this exhibition of Mr. Voorhees' hilarity, and have gone back to his editorial sanctum like a beery giant refreshed.

One of Mr. Voorhees' thick-coming egotisms is worthy of particular attention. The country, too mindful of business to need its benefactor, does not know, perhaps, that but for Mr. Voorhees' interposition, in spite of Grant, of Sherman, and of Sheridan, it would long ago have gone to hopeless and irreparable grief. But D. W. V. knows it, and he does not permit any squeamish modesty to interfere with his doing just ce to himself; and a man with a finer talent for sounding his own horn, we never saw, never heard, and never read of. "I (*Ego et mea patria*)—I (D. W. V.) entered Congress five years ago in the midst of grief and of gloom." Everything was, to speak plainly, in a mess. Men and members were all madder than mad. "They acted," says Voorhees "as if the Constitution had already perished in the storm"—or "baleful simoon," as Mr. V. varies it. Now, under these discouraging circumstances, what did the Indiana gentlemen do? Did he betake himself to drink? Did he run his head into the sand, like an ostrich? Did he expend a portion of his official salary in the purchase of a rope? or loftily pink himself like Cato of Utica? Did he give up the Constitution in despair? He shall speak for himself in his own beautiful language:—

"On the contrary, I recall'ed the sublime origin of that instrument, the wisdom that framed it, the startling magnificence and glory which it had given our country in the midst of the storms of the earth, its sufficiency in times past for all the purposes of war and of peace; and I determined that, whatever others might do, on it, and on it alone, I would build the house of my political faith The winds have beat upon it, the rains have descended, but that house has not fallen."

But Daniel *has*, we grieve to say, for the House in which he would have been particularly pleased to abide has, with signal ingratitude, cast him forth. But still he is cheerful. "Gentlemen," says he, addressing the donors of the cane, "the Constitution is triumphing." "I've fixed it," he might have added, "and it shall remain a fixture forever." It was really cruel to send such a benevolent constitutional carpenter as this back to private life. From this sublime point of view, the cane, in spite of its gold top, seems to us a sort of mockery. Voorhees saves the country, and he is put off with a windy speech from Tom Florence and "a cane" from "the citizens of Washington"—Thos. B. Florence, J. D. Hoover, T. A. Folsom, and J. W. Clampitt!

It's enough to make even Mr. Voorhees give up the business of saving constitutions for the rest of his natural life. If there were yet some fragment of the Confederacy to which he might carry himself and his genius for constitutional diagnosis, he would not be without high Roman example for his most natural stampede. And, for all we can see to the contrary in his Oration for the Cause, he would be quite at home in South Carolina or Alabama; for his feelings towards the late Rebels are evidently considerate, and we think we may say affectionate. "I love," he amorously observes, "the people of the South. I hail them as American citizens. They are a brave and heroic population as well as we."

In short, nobody can read Mr. Voorhees' speech without receiving the impression that, in his opinion at least, the rebellious States have been damnably injured by somebody, and are more worthy of salve than severity. He believes that it was the North which was originally guilty of "dark, premeditated crime against the Union," and he hauls poor John Brown from his grave to prove it. We certainly shall not attempt to refute his opinion, if it be entitled to that name. Facts settle the matter the other way. History will engrave quite another record. The theory of the Government is not the theory of Mr. Voorhees. The policy of the Government is not, and cannot be, without fatal consequences, a policy of ingenious excuse and amiable extenuation.

We make no objection to gentleness, to mercy, to good nature, when the exercise of these does not compromise fundamental principles; but, in the name of our gallant dead, we protest against any attempt to belittle the cause in behalf of which they perished, or to dignify the cause against which they died contending. We regard the rebellion as a crime. Mr. Voorhees would soften it down to a misdemeanor. We would insure, so far as possible, the future political fidelity of those who cannot plead a good political reputation in the past. Mr. Voorhees is for oblivion and a sort of helter-skelter jubilee of pardon and restoration. Where his heart was during the physical contest is beyond a peradventure—where it is now, during the moral battle, we leave the reader to determine.

The Crisis in Europe—The Position of Austria.

From the Times.

In estimating the situation in Europe some of our journals look no further than to a partitioning of provinces between the several powers, to so that what Prussia may lose by ceding Silesia Austria she may gain by the annexation of the Duchies, and Austria may be recompensed for the cession of Venetia to Italy by Silesia, and, as some think, by an accession of territory on the lower Danube. But there are other and more momentous questions in the background than the matter of mere population and territory. In regard to Prussia, we have already referred to her desire to become a naval power, and the opportunities to that end she probably expects to gain by the acquisition of the full control over the Elder and its contiguous territory from the North Sea to the Baltic. As it is with Prussia in the North, so with Austria in the South of Europe.

It is not alone the habitual obstinacy and proverbial family pride of the Hapsburgs which make Austria cling so tenaciously to the possession of Venetia. There enter into this firmness motives of policy and statecraft as potent with Austrian statesmen as the desire for Prussian aggrandizement is with the statesmen of Prussia. And it may as well be said that all the smaller States of Southern Germany seem to judge that their own interests lie in this policy of Austria. It will be remembered that, after the rapid and serious defeats of the Austrians in Italy, in 1859, and before the last at Solferino, the present King of Prussia, then Prince Regent, enthusiastically declared that Germany must be defended against France on the banks of the Mincio, and that he began to give force to this declaration by extended armaments and the mobilization of the entire Prussian army. It will also be remembered that the whole of Germany with one accord applauded this declaration and unanimously prepared for war, and it was this attitude of the German powers that prompted Napoleon hastily to conclude the peace of Villafranca with his proclaimed work but half done.

It was no mere sentimental rhapsody that allured the Germans into defending Austria on the Mincio; it was the recollection of that hereditary axiom of German politics—hereditary from the time that there existed a Germany in name—that the valley of the Adige and the passes of Southern Tyrol are the key to the heart of Germany, and for her own security and protection must now and forever remain in the hands of a German power. This has for centuries been thought necessary, with Italy divided into many separate and contending States and principalities.

There was certainly some truth in the argument of the present Napoleon, that with a powerful Italian kingdom, the security of France demanded possession and control by her of the passes on the Alps, and thus he justified the acquisition of Savoy and Nice. And it is not the less true that it was the like consideration, so long regarded as imperative for the protection of Germany, which, in the peace of Villafranca, made Francis Joseph deny to Italy the boundary of the Mincio, and reserve to himself the control of the passes north through the Tyrolese Alps. It is true that on behalf of Italy, the powerful plea may be interposed, that she, in centuries past as well as now, needed far greater security against attacks from the North than Germany did against attacks from her: it is true that she can support this plea with countless references to history, proving that the sending of army after army from Germany into Italy through these very passes, in furtherance of the policy of the German Emperors, contributed largely to the chronic disorder and impoverishment of the whole peninsula, and that therefore she ought to have the undisputed and undisturbed possession of the whole north of Italy, not to threaten an attack, but to be fortified against one.

But, then, Austria may reply, that if once deprived of the present cordon of fortified posts, the Tyrol not only, but the whole of Carinthia, Illyria, Styria, and all her other southern possessions are, through the many mountain passes and gorges, that all lead southward, constantly opened to attack.

We have lately seen in a Vienna paper, the *Wanderer*, we believe, another intimation of what troubles the minds of Austrian statesmen. With Venice and its territory secured to Italy, there is no promise that other more or less Italian possessions of Austria would not be coveted. These were, in times of Venetian power, all dependencies of

f the United States be preserved; and on the other hand he could not ignore that public sentiment which runs against England without endangering his popularity. There are few people in this great and free republic who do not sympathize with the movement on account of the bad faith of England during our civil war. We cannot forget the destruction of our commerce by the Rebel pirates which were sent out of British waters. The havoc made by the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* is fresh in our minds, and we feel the effects of it yet in our reduced mercantile marine. The deeds of those land pirates who crossed over from Canada to St. Albans, and of the hotel incendiaries, as well as the other piratical schemes that were plotted on and carried out from British territory, necessarily rankle in our minds. We are constrained to say to the Canadians and British Government—"The evils you did us have returned upon yourselves."

We speak here of the people and not of the Government, which should know nothing but its duty and the honor of the nation. Governments, however, occasionally strain a point one way or the other in such a matter as this, and frequently happen to accord with public sentiment. We owe England nothing. We have no sympathy with her political system or her government of Ireland. She has shown herself on every occasion inimical to and jealous of this country. She fostered the enemies of the United States during the war of the Rebellion. She was at peace with us, and ought to have shown her friendship by preventing all this. We might retaliate with justice now her turn has come, if we should think proper; but our Government prefers to show the dignity and honor of the country in strictly performing its duty, though in doing so it may act in opposition to public sentiment. We are not called upon however, to protect the Canadians; let them protect themselves. We should merely be neutral.

Whatever the opinion of the Government at Washington may be with regard to the character or imprudence of the Fenian movement on Canada, it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will not be permitted to sacrifice feelings of humanity or do violence to public opinion in yielding too much to British demands and vengeance. Mr. Seward is too apt to toady to foreign Governments and to sacrifice American pride and interests to their wishes. Let him imitate, in the present case, the invaluable conduct of Great Britain, which throws the protection of its flag over its subjects everywhere, right or wrong. Let not our Government be too severe itself on those who have erred, and let it not fail to give all the protection possible to its citizens who may have fallen into the hands of the British.

But, while we are thus displaying so much zeal in enforcing the laws of neutrality and of a friendly power, so contrary to what England did in our war, would it not be well for Mr. Seward to remind the British Government that the *Alabama* claims are not yet settled? We think it is a suitable occasion to demand a settlement of those claims. If England has any conscience in the matter it ought surely to be moved at such a time. Let Mr. Seward inform the British Government that while we can be magnanimous to it in its difficulties, we expect justice shall be done to us. The wise man says there is a time for everything, and we think this is a very good time to demand a settlement of the claims growing out of Great Britain's breach of neutrality towards the United States.

President Johnson and the Fenians.

From the World.

The *Tribune* assails the President's proclamation as having been too long deferred; alleging that the forbearance and presumed connivance of the Government have enticed the Fenians into an enterprise for which they are now to be punished. That we may do our contemporary no injustice, we copy the substance of its remarks:—

"But the proclamation comes late. Fenian meetings have been held all over the country for many months. One powerful branch of the organization openly avowed its purpose to attempt the liberation of Ire and via Canada, and to that end raised money and set on foot well-known enterprises without a whisper of opposition from the Government. It will not be strange if the numerous body whose proceedings received in this manner the tacit approval of the Government, should now complain that they were lured on to their destruction. They will have some ground for assertion that they were encouraged to expect toleration in every act not openly hostile to the law, and they will criticize the proclamation of yesterday as the late avowal of a purpose on the part of the Government to stretch its prerogative for the suppression of a movement it had nursed into activity. Had the Government interposed when Colonel Roberts collected his followers in public meetings the enterprise must necessarily have been arrested at the outset, and would never have grown into a military organization, nor ever have alarmed the householders of Canada by an incursion across the border. The lives of the men who were sacrificed in an attempt that assumed the indifference of the President, might have been saved had the mask of his difference been thrown off earlier or worn a little later. Now, it need not amaze anybody if the thousands of men who, in this Fenian effort, have put at hazard their lives and fortunes, demand to know the motive of what will seem to them an unaccountable vacillation in policy, and an unexpected uncertainty of Executive purpose."

This censure seems to us ill considered, for reasons which we proceed to state. If the Government had attempted to suppress this enterprise while it was a mere military air castle, it would have groped in darkness at every step. While no law had, as yet, been violated, or violated in such a guarded way as to admit of no tangible proofs, there were only two things the Government could have done; one of which would have been self-defeating, and the other expensive. The President might, at any time within the last eight months, have issued a proclamation; but the only effect of an earlier proclamation would have been to envelope the whole movement in secresy. The Fenian organization embodies, we suppose, at least a hundred thousand able-bodied adults; brave, zealous, and stung with an intolerable sense of British wrong. So long as they had violated no law, the Government could have interposed only by words of warning—a warning which could have conveyed no information, as the Fenians were fully aware that their enterprise was illegal. The Fenians would thereupon have shrouded all their movements and intentions in darkness, and their enterprise would have been all the more dangerous from the impossibility of estimating its magnitude.

If a proclamation had been issued earlier, and the organization had, in consequence, slunk into concealment, the only preventive measure thereafter in the power of the Government, would have been to post a strong military force along the line of the frontier. Having no means of knowing what number of men would be sufficient, nor for what length of time they would be needed, the Government might have been burdened for years with entirely useless precautions. It was therefore better to let the thing proceed in open day, and come to a head in a tangible shape. By pursuing this method, the Government has been able to act with intelligence, and, with comparatively little expense, to extinguish the whole enterprise as soon as it became dangerous.

These are sufficient reasons why the Government should not have interfered earlier; the Fenians will be more inclined to ask why it should have interfered at all. They need not be informed that the law they have violated was passed too long ago to have had any particular reference to them. Nor has it been a dead letter during the nearly fifty years it has been in the statute book. Thirty years ago, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, it was called into full vigor along the same Canad an border which has now been disturbed; but, at that time, against excited citizens of American birth. Among the active sympathizers with the "patriots" were many old soldiers who had served in Canada under General Scott, in the preceding war with England.

General Scott was sent to the border to restrain our citizens, and he told the soldiers who had served under him that they should not go into Canada without passing over his body. Mr. Van Buren issued a proclamation as Mr. Johnson has now done; he sent troops to the frontier, chartered steamboats on the lakes, and called upon the State Governors for their active co-operation. We recall these facts to show the Fenians that no more is done in their case than has been done in similar cases before; and that, in such a matter, the Government knows no difference between Irishmen and native Americans. In a communication to Congress on this subject, Mr. Van Buren concluded by saying:—

"But this Government recognizes a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where order prevails, or has been re-established. Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its Government, or under any pretext whatever, have from the commencement of our Government, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment, as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory."

To show that the party relations of the Government have had as little to do with such measures of repression as the nationality of the adventurers, we will recall an instance which occurred under a Whig administration, Mr. Van Buren having been one of the ablest of our Democratic Presidents. Irishmen who have not been long in this country may never have heard of the famous Lopez expedition, fitted out in our Southern States in 1850, against the Island of Cuba. Its motives were almost identical with those of the Fenian movement against Canada. The Cuban patriots wished to release their beautiful island from the control of the mother country. Their cause was highly popular in our Southern States, and Lopez received encouragement from many eminent citizens. When the expedition was about to sail from New Orleans, President Fillmore issued a strong proclamation against it, and caused the arrest of General Quitman for having aided it, although General Quitman was, at that time, Governor of the State of Mississippi. The Fenians will therefore see that they are treated precisely as others have been treated in similar circumstances.

Aside from that imperative sense of duty which is binding on the President as an officer sworn to enforce the laws, his interposition, at the present time, is doubtless a mercy to the Fenians, as sparing useless bloodshed. Their campaign (no matter by whose fault) has been badly managed. The Fort Erie demonstration was too much in advance of the main movement on the St. Lawrence, to allow them any chance of success. The British have had so much time for defensive preparations that an invasion now would lead only to an enormous sacrifice of life to no purpose. The lives of our Irish citizens are too valuable to be thus thrown away in a hopeless undertaking; and, in their interest, the Government does well to interpose and save them from the fate on which, with uncalculating bravery, they are ready to rush. We trust they will now abandon their enterprise; that the Government will treat them all, leaders as well as followers, with lenity; and that, in consideration of its vigor, the Canadian authorities will not deal too harshly with the unfortunate Fenians now in their hands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE STATE FLAGS.—The Committee of Councils, and the Military Committee on the reception of the State flags, met last evening in Select Council Chamber. Mr. Cattell occupied the chair.

Mr. Evans moved that the use of Council Chambers be tendered to the committee having the subject in charge, for the use of invited guests and members of Councils. Agreed to.

Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, on the part of the Military Committee, reported the following, as embracing the views of the Committee relative to the parade:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock will move the entire line on Broad street, right resting on Arch street, at ten o'clock, in the following order:—

Advance Guard,
Mounted Policemen.
Henry Guards, Captain Spear,
Commanding Officer and Staff.
Mounted Officers, representing the several corps in the army for the suppression of the late Rebellion not on duty, in numerical order.

BAND.

Dismounted Officers not on duty, with troops as hereinafter indicated.
Washington Artillery Company of Pottsville.
National Light Infantry Co. of Pottsville.
Ringgold Light Artillery Company of Reading.
Logan Guard of Lewistown.
Allen Infantry of Allentown.

These being the first troops to pass through Baltimore on their way to Washington, in 1861. Regiments as follows:

1. Infantry.
2. Artillery.
3. Cavalry.

Major-General Meade and Staff.
Invalid Officers in carriages.

BAND.

Colors and Color Guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments.
U. S. Troops in the vicinity.
U. S. Marines.
Governor Curtin and Staff, in carriages.
Soldiers and Orphans.
1. Females, in ambulances.
2. Band.
3. Males, on foot.
Pennsylvania Militia.
Military Schools.

Organizations composed of members who served in the field during the late war.

The procession will move at 10 A. M., as follows:—

Down Arch to Twelfth, thence to Chesnut, thence to Second, thence to Walnut, and thence to Independence Square.

On the arrival of the head of the line at this point a salute of fifteen guns will be fired by detachments from the 1st, 2d, and 3d regiments of artillery, in Washington Square.

On entering the Square the General commanding, the officers not on duty, Major-General Meade and staff, Governor Curtin and staff, soldiers and orphans, and invited guests (not required to assemble in Council Chamber), preceded by a band, will take the advance, and be followed by the color-bearers and guards, including those of regiments and detachments.

The ceremonies in the Square will be opened by an appropriate prayer by ——.

2. The "Star-Spangled Banner," by the Handel and Haydn Society.

3. Presentation of the Colors to Governor Curtin by Major-General Meade.

4. Reply of his Excellency the Governor.

5. Music by Birgfeld's Band.

6. "Old Hundred," by Handel and Haydn Society.

7. Thanks to Almighty God for victory and return of peace.

At the close of the ceremonies a national salute will be fired from the battery in Washington Square, and the colors will be deposited in Sansom Street Hall, the use of which has been tendered by the proprietor.

The invited guests will meet in Council Chamber at 10 A. M. Staging in the form of an amphitheatre will be erected in Independence Square sufficient to seat 6000 persons. The Committee will be compelled to issue tickets for the various sections in order to accommodate the invited guests, the "children of the Commonwealth," and the ladies who have given a father, or husband, or brother to the cause of the Union.

In addition to the invitation by a special committee to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and to Lieutenant-General Grant; by his Excellency the Governor to the Governors of the different States and the managers of the various institutions provided for the orphans of soldiers; and by the general committee to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, other bodies and individuals have been invited.

Arrangements have been made with Mayor McMichael for a sufficient detail of police to keep the streets through which the parade passes clear of vehicles, etc.

Military organizations throughout the State are invited to participate.

The ceremonies of the day will close with a grand display of fireworks at Broad and Market streets. Citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings on celebration day.

The committee state that $9770 will be required to carry out the programme.

It was stated that the $5000 appropriated by the State for the purpose would be absorbed in transportation and subsistence for widows and orphans.

On motion of Mr. Biddle, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was requested to invite each fire company to delegate two members, to be fully equipped, to act as an escort to the widows and orphans, and that they be invited to loan their ambulances for the widows and female orphans. Agreed to. Adjourned.

FIREMEN'S RECEPTION CONVENTION.—The final meeting of the Convention was held at the Mechanic Engine house last evening, to complete the arrangements to receive the Pennsylvania Hose Company on their return from Buffalo. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements reported that the Pennsylvania Hose Company would arrive at 7 P. M. They will come by the train to Vine street ferry, but the Committee will meet them in Camden, and march them to Walnut street wharf ferry, where they will cross.

The line will be formed at Walnut street wharf to receive them, and proceed over the route heretofore published, in the following order:—

Chief Marshal and Aids.
Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.

First Division.—Hibernia Engine Company, Philadelphia Hose Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Vigilant Engine Company, Good Intent Hose Company, Columbia Hose Company, Niagara Hose Company.

Second Division.—Assistance Engine Company, Northern Liberty Hose Company, Friendship Engine Company, William Penn Hose Company, Independence Hose Company, Lafayette Hose Company.

Mechanic Engine Company.
Pennsylvania Hose Company.

Third Division.—Philadelphia Fire Company, Schuylkill Hose Company, Good Will Engine Company, Moyamensing Hose Company, Warren Hose Company, Kensington Hose Company.

Fourth Division.—Good Intent Engine Company, South Penn Hose Company, Fairmount Hose Company, Taylor Hose Company, Tivoli Hose Company, Lincoln Hose Company.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—On Thursday night, Officer Currie, of the Eleventh District, arrested at Montgomery avenue and Frankford road, a young man whose movements excited his suspicions. Upon being taken to the Station House, the prisoner was discovered to have a long crowbar up his sleeve. It was new, and was believed to be to aid in burglarious operations. Yesterday he had a hearing at the Central Station, and the circumstances of the arrest were detailed by the officer. The hearing was continued over until Monday, the accused being held to bail to appear at that time. He gave the name of Charles Stevens.

A robbery of a money drawer was committed on Thursday by juveniles, on Callowhill street, near Twentieth. Two of them entered a shop, while two others remained outside to watch. Of the party only two were captured. Alderman Pancoast held them for trial.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The through train from Pottsville ran off an embankment a few yards below Valley Forge, on Thursday evening, about ten minutes after six o'clock, in consequence of the switch being turned wrong. The locomotive, Kosciusko, the tender, express, baggage, and three passenger cars were thrown down the bank, which is not less than twenty feet high. But one passenger car remained on the track. The engine was a perfect wreck, and all the cars that went over were smashed to pieces. Frank Harvey, the fireman, was thrown under the engine, and must have been instantly killed. It was impossible to extricate him from the wreck. He was a resident of Reading, and unmarried, but is said to have been the sole support of a widowed mother and her family.

In the baggage car was Thomas Dorlan, local mail contractor of Philadelphia, who was so seriously injured that he died yesterday morning. His residence was No. 512 Spruce street. He leaves a widow, and several sons and daughters, who are of mature age. He died at his residence, where he was taken by one of the express wagons. Strange to say, although all the cars but one were thrown down this high bank, and the cars were entirely wrecked, very few or none of the passengers were badly hurt, although many of them were bruised from the rolling over of the cars. The passengers were taken back to Phœnixville by the up train from Philadelphia, which came along a few moments after the accident.

CASUALTIES.—Patrick Annis, while asleep in a wagon, at Fifteenth and Brandywine streets, yesterday morning, was thrown out and badly cut about the head. The accident was caused by an ice-cart running against the wagon in which he lay asleep.

Wm. J. Doyle, aged 16 years, residing on Gray's lane, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with two of his fingers off and his hand badly lacerated. The accident was caused by his hand getting caught in the machinery of a woollen factory.

Eliza O'Neill, residing at No. 630 South Front street, was also admitted to the Hospital yesterday, with her feet badly scalded, caused by some hot water falling on them.

A PASSENGER RAILWAY ROBBERY.—A gentleman from the country came to town yesterday to sell some gold, the proceeds of which amounted to about $2500. After getting it in bank notes, he started for home, and a short time after getting into one of the city passenger railroad cars, he was seized and held by some of the pickpockets who now infest our railways, and robbed of the whole of it. The money was the savings of ten years of thrift and frugal management.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 9,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
Last Appearance in Philadelphia of
MR. STUART ROBSON.

Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Stuart Robson.

on which occasion he will be assisted by the principal artists of this city.

This great CARNIVAL OF FUN!

will be inaugurated by the production of Coleman's amusing comedy,

THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

Dr. Cliapod.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Sir Robert Bramble.....Mr. G. H Griffiths
Frederick Bramble.....Mr. McKee Rankin
Sir Charles Coopland.....Mr. James Sherry
Lieutenant Worthington.....Mr. E. L. Tilton
Humphrey Dobbins.....Mr Owen S. Fawcett
Corporal Foss.....Mr. F. Stull
Walter.....Mr. Fitzgerald
Valet.....Mr. Martin
Stephen Harrowby.....Mr J. M. Scan
Emily Worthington.....Miss E Price
Miss Lucretia McTab.....Mrs. L. A. Baker

Mr Robson will then perform his own original musical scene, so successfully introduced by him into the great Play of

ROSEDALE;
OR, THE RIFLE BALL,

and in which he will warble

LITTLE DOODLE-DE-DOO WAS A DANDY COCK ROBIN.

To be followed by the Comedietta of

THE WINDMILL.

Sampson Lowe.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Angelis.....Mr. Warren
Peter.....Little Katie Baker
Marian.....Miss C. Jefferson
Merchioness.....Mrs. L. A. Baker

After which

ROBSON'S MUSIC BOOK,

in which he will musically descant upon the effervescing qualities of

A DROP OF GOOD BEER,

touchingly describe the pleasures of

UMBRELLA COURTSHIP,"

and terribly his hearers by the heart-rending recital of

A HORRIBLE TALE OF THE SUICIDAL FAMILY!"

Concluding with

JOHN WOPPS
THE JEALOUS POLICEMAN.

John Wopps, A Policeman.....Mr. STUART ROBSON

Seats can be secured at T. B. PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 7 3

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock any evening. 1 31 tf

UNION NATIONAL
GIFT CONCERT!
TO BE GIVEN AT
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!
AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago..... $50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks..... 30,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000..... 50,000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000..... 50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000..... 10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres 5 miles west of Chicago..... 10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin..... 2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate of Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $1000..... 50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800..... 40,000
$202,200
9,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500..... 697,800
Total value in Prizes..... $900 000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the concert, by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—
5 Tickets, 1 address..$ 4 50 40 Tickets, 1 address..$35 00
10 do do .. 9 00 50 do do .43 00
20 do do .. 17 00 100 do do .85 00
30 do do .. 26 25 Send stamp for postage.

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,
No 100 MADISON Street, Chicago.
(P. O Drawer 5927.) 6 8 13t*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
THIS EVENING,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
AND
LAST NIGHT OF THE
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES,
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES,
EILY O'CONNER,
EILY O'CONNER,
EILY O'CONNER,
EILY O'CONNER,
AND
CATCHING AN HEIRESS,
CATCHING AN HEIRESS,
CATCHING AN HEIRESS,
CATCHING AN HEIRESS.

In both of which the WEBB SISTERS will appear. Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH EVERY NIGHT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 9,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his great character of
THE DUKE'S JESTER,
in Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Bertuccio.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Del Aquilla.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
To conclude with the nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MONDAY,
Mr. BOOTH in his great character of
SIR GILES OVERREACH.
First time in Philadelphia for five years.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
CHANGE OF TIME. Begins at 8 o'clock.
A GREAT SATURDAY BILL.
TWO DRAMAS AND A COMEDIETTA.
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MRS. JOHN DREW.
MRS JOHN DREW AS FRANCHINE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 9,
Planche's comic drama, in two acts,
GRIST TO THE MILL.
Franchine.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Comedietta—
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Comic Drama—
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Monday—First Night of MISS FANNIE HENDERSON "Youthful Days of Richelieu." "Katty O'Shea."
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT. FAMILY RESORT.
EVERY EVENING,
The world-renowned
HANLON BROTHERS,
The Greatest Gymnasts of the Age
MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA and the SIEGRIST FAMILY, with a popular Drama and Farce.
Matinee every Saturday Afternoon. 6 4 6t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—LAST THREE DAYS OF THE WONDERS OF NATURE,
THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two intelligent heads on one body. Pronounced by the Medical Faculty of this city the MOST ASTONISHING FREAK OF NATURE ON RECORD.
June 4, 5, and 6 OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Exhibitions from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 9½ P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 6 4

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 3

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tu th s 3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7 30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. B. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 7 23

THE PIER HOUSE.
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.
The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.
The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.
Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
No. 533 CHESNUT Street,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Lodging per day..... FIFTY CENTS
Meals at all hours at moderate prices.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2300 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
OFFERS
A FEW CHOICE LOTS
OF
SEASONED WALNUT,
LOW FOR CASH.
[5 21 1mrp

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!
BUNTING, SILK AND MUSLIN
FLAGS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, BASE BALL CAPS, BASE BALL BELTS,
AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
WILSON & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.),
No. 418 ARCH Street,
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street,
AND
No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.
Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 d1m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the Best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 16 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the Senate.

THE Constitutional amendment, as proposed by the Reconstruction Committee, and as modified by the Senate, passed that body yesterday by the unexpectedly large vote of thirty-three to eleven—the affirmative vote being just *three-fourths* of the whole vote cast. It is generally understood that the House will promptly concur in the Senate's amendments, so that we may probably consider the measure as in its final shape. It will then go to the Legislatures of the several States for their approval or rejection. The correspondent of a morning contemporary predicts that the President will veto the measure. This assertion is based upon a misconception. It is not at all certain that the President would veto the amendment as it now stands, even if it were presented to him for his approval. But proposed Constitutional amendments do not need the President's signature. The language of the Constitution upon this point is as follows:—"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

It will be seen from the above that the proposed amendment does not go to the President. It is true, Congress sent the Anti-Slavery amendment to President LINCOLN, and he signed it, but he explicitly affirmed that there was no necessity for his signature to secure its validity.

It is fortunate that this great measure, in its final form, goes to the people with what may fairly be claimed as the unanimous approval of the Union party. It has been thoroughly discussed, and all its provisions well weighed. It carries with it the moral power of the endorsement of three fourths of the Senate, and more than two-thirds of the House of Representatives. It embodies the matured judgment of the representatives of the loyal masses of the people. As such, we have no manner of doubt it will be overwhelmingly endorsed by the people themselves.

The main modification of the amendment made in the Senate was in the third section. As that section stood in the amendment as it came from the House of Representatives, it disfranchised, for ten years, all persons who had taken part in the Rebellion. The Senate has substituted for this a provision excluding *perpetually* from all offices, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, all such persons engaged in the late Rebellion as had previously, either as members of Congress, officers of the United States, Legislative, Executive, or Judicial officers in any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This will forever exclude from office all the intelligent leading traitors, while it extends clemency to the humble and seduced masses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 9, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Money continues plenty at about former rates; loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent.; mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum, as to quality. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 5-20s sold at 102⅜; 109¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 10?¼ for 7·30s; 96 for 10-40s; State and City loans are in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 90½; and new City 6s at 96 @96¼.

Railroad shares are unchanged. Camden and Amboy sold at 129¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55; Reading Railroad at 54¼@54½, a slight advance; and Catawissa preferred at 26½, a slight advance. 39 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Norristown; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 58. 21 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 18¼ for Hestonville; 13½ for Ridge Avenue; and 38½ for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand. Mechanics' sold at 30½. 140 was bid for First National; 141 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 52¾ for Girard; 80 for Western; 62½ for City; and 57 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 33½@33¾; and Lehigh Navigation at 55½@55¾, an advance of ½. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is increasing in ease, and at 5@6 per cent. borrowers are readily supplied. Prime short paper is scarce and salea·l at low interest—as low as 5 per cent. for choice short bills—but long engagements are not in favor. The alarm shown at every rumor of trouble among the national banks is very significant, and should teach borrowers caution. It is well known that a large majority of these institutions live mainly upon their circulation, and that any attempt to make them redeem their notes in legal tender would force them into liquidation by scores. For the present Mr. McCulloch has abandoned his effort to bring about specie payments, and is the leading inflationist of the day; but this cannot last, and borrowers must be careful and not oe too much extended when he returns, as he must, to the principles of his Fort Wayne speech and his annual report. The country cannot afford to continue business upon irredeemable paper and successfully compete with nations paying specie; and to specie we must return at no distant day. The return, come by what route it may, will cause great distress to all who are debtors during the process and are obliged to pay debts with assets daily shrinking under the appreciation of paper and gold. The use of paper money by the Treasury during the Rebellion was a desperate resort, and its cost has yet to be borne by the country."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"There are complaints from all quarters to day, of a scarcity of currency, and the money market may safely be reported to be stringent. The heavy receipts of grain for ten days past have caused a constant drain on our banks, and large amounts of currency have been daily sent into the interior of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. Hence the bankers are not as well prepared to supply the public as formerly, and they have to make a closer discrimination of the paper offered for discount. Rates, however, are steady at 10 per cent. per annum at the banks, and 1@1½ per cent. per month on the street. The supply of Eastern exchange to-day was greater than the demand, but not greater than it has been for a day or two past. The scarcity of currency, however, has weakened the market, and we note a decline in rates. The counter rates at the Banks were irregular, ranging at 110@120 discount buying and par at 110 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at 110@120 discount."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

"The tendency towards closeness that the money market had a week ago, has been maintained since, and it is now in more of a pinch than it has been heretofore for a long time. The regular demand for loans is considerable, yet it necessarily appears larger, when as is now the case, there is a scarcity of currency. Money is regarded as readily worth 10 per cent. on select customers' paper, and 12 on first-class outsiders', while it is said that some good names will stand as heavy a rate as 18 per cent. per annum. Exchange has increased in supply during the week, mainly through the offerings of banks here and in the interior, that were in want of money."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 5s	90½	24 sh Cam & A lots	129½
$400 City 6s n. c & p	96	4 sh do	129½
$200 do ..RSO	96	2 sh do	129½
$8000 do munc&p	96½	124 sh Pa R.....lots	55
600 sh St Neh Coal.c	2	2 sh N Penna	33½
100 sh Sch Nav pf....c	33½	100 sh New Creek...	¾
6 sh Lehigh Nav	55½	50 sh do	¾
20 sh Norristown. is	55½	10 sh Ches& Walnut	58

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M	139½	12 M	140
11 A M	139½	1 P. M	139½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	139½	139¾
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	130	131
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	121
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	Par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139½	140
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	134	134½
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12½	12?
" " July, 1864	11¼	11¼
" " August, 1864	11¼	11¼
" " October, 1864	10¼	10¼
" " Dec., 1864	9¼	10¼
" " May, 1865	7¼	7¼
" " August, 1865	5?	6
" " Sept., 1865	5¼	5¼
" " October 1865	4¼	5

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 9.—The stock of Flour is now reduced to a very low figure, and most of it consists of inferior and unsound lots, which are not wanted. There is a steady home consumptive demand at yesterday's figures, and about 1000 barrels were disposed of at $8@8 50 ?? barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $10@11 50 for good and choice North western extra family; $11 75@12 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; and at higher figures for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is very quiet, but steady at $6 50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts of Wheat continue small, and prime is scarce and wanted. 400 bush. spring sold at $2 35, and 2000 bush. amber on terms kept secret; good red is worth $2 75@2 80, and white $3@3 25. Rye is scarce and commands $1 20. The market is very poorly supplied with Corn, and yellow is in demand at 95c. Oats are steady, and we notice sales of 1000 bush. Pennsylvania at 73@75c., and Delaware at 76c.

In Groceries and Provisions there is but little doing. Mess Pork is steady at $31@31 50; Mess Beef at $20@25; Beef Hams at $48 50; Hams in pickle at 20c.; and Lard at 18c.

Whisky—The demand is limited. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 35, and Ohio at $2 28@2 29.

—On Thursday, while a hack was being driven through South street, Boston, one of the horses slipped and fell down upon the pavement. His fall upset the other horse, and he turned a complete summersault over the one lying down and landed at the side of him, exactly changing their former positions. The horses were not injured, neither was the harness of the hack.

—An ancient document, in a substantial mahogany frame, can be seen at the office of the Secretary of State, in the Boston State House. It is the original charter of the colony of Massachusetts with the great seal of England attached, brought to this country by John Winthrop, in 1630, two hundred and thirty-six years ago. What an advance in all that makes a State great and powerful has Massachusetts made during that period!

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.

LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED

OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
[5 21 6 7]
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

"Twisted Loop-stitch"
Wilcox & Gibbs'
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, will be open for divine service To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D. *

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. EDWARDS late Pastor. Communion services at 3¾ P. M. Preparatory services This Evening at 8 o'clock. *

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—REV. T. W. SIMPERS, Pastor.—The discourse commenced on last Sunday morning will be concluded next Sunday morning. Services commence at 10¾ o'clock. Evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JAMES H. ASHTON WILL preach in GREEN HILL HALL, S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow afternoon at ¾ to 4 o'clock. Seats free. All cordially invited.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Infant School Missionary Society connected with the SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRD and REDWOOD Streets, at 3 o'clock To-morrow afternoon.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. R BEADLE, will preach To-morrow morning and evening. Service at 9¾ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. *

CARMEL CHAPEL.—BROAD, CORner OXFORD Street.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. EDWIN F. NEVIN. Services at 10¾ A. M and 8 P. M. Sabbath School, 2¾ P. M. *

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Master.—Preaching To-morrow 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. TOMBES.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. JELLY To-morrow, at 10¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. Mr. MILBY, 3¾ P. M. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Sixth Page for additional Special Notices.)

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New building S. E. cor. of LEVER'S and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p?m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1866.—Holders of twenty coupons, and upwards, of United States seven thirty loans, due 15th instant, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count, at this office, on and after the 9th instant.

N. B. BROWNE,
6 9 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
Philadelphia. 5 29 1m re

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WOULD INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

Who are preparing for the Watering Places or other Summer Resorts, to their

LARGE VARIETY OF NOVELTIES

IN

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

6 9 stu2t4p

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.

CORN COLORED LINENS.

FLAX COLORED LINENS.

BLOUSE LINENS.

LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.

SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.

LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.

TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

TOWELS, Great Variety.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

69 No. 828 ARCH Street.

BLACK SILKS

At $1 30, $1 40, $1 50, $1 60,

With a splendid line of superior grades, all bought at the recent

AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 9 4t Above Willow.

LAWNS, PERCALES, AND CHINTZES, OF NEW STYLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 9 4t Above Willow.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

At 20 and 25 cents.

Several lots reduced to this low price.

CLOSING OUT SUMMER STOCK.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 9 4t Above Willow.

FRENCH LAWNS,

FRENCH PERCALES,

FRENCH CHINTZES,

from late Auction Sales, at

REDUCED PRICES.

CLOSING OUT SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 9 4t Above Willow.

FOULARD MOHAIRS

At 44 and 50 cents.

CLOSING OUT SUMMER GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 9 4t Above Willow.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

'Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,

In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

4 11 ws24 4p]

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels,

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

KLINE'S

WILLOUGHBY'S,

MASON'S,

LYMAN'S,

PATENT

AIR-TIGHT

SELF-SEALING

FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST

Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER,

6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,

PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—Y. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—White Canton matting, 21 cents up; Red Check Matting, 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62 ?5 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1 75; Three-ply Carpets only $2 12½; Hemp Carpets, 37 cents; Rag Carpets 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 to $2; Plain Buff, Brown and Green Shading, 50 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 25 to 50 cents; Table Linens, 62 cents to $1 50; Napkins, 25 cents; Towellings, 12 cents up; Cloth Table-covers, $1 75; Mozambiques 37 to 45 cents; Lawns 31 cents; Plain all-wool Delaines, 50 to 62 cents; Alpacas all colors, 37 to 62 cents. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 6 9

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

?LOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m 4p

FRESH TOMATOES.—300 CASES FRESH Tomatoes just received, and for sale by

REEVES & PARVIN,

6 7 6t* No. 45 North WATER Street.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the summer, at No. 1509 CHESNUT Street. 6 4 6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVERY SATURDAY.

CONTENTS OF NO. 24

Little Peg O'Shaughnessy.—*All the Year Round.*
A Chapter on Stockings.—*Chambers' Journal.*
Major Hervey's Wedding.—*Once-a-Week.*
Thoreau.—*Fraser's Magazine.*
The Steward's Story.—*The Sixpenny Magazine.*
A Little Music.—*Victoria Magazine.*
Foreign Arts.—*Our Exchanges.*
The June Dream.—*London Society.*

PRICE 10 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

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ST. MARTIN'S SUMMER. By Anne H. M. Brewster. 1 vol. 16mo. $2 25.

GEOLOGICAL SKETCHES. By L. Agassiz. 1 vol. 16mo. $2·25.

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POEMS. By Miss Muleck. Author of "John Halifax," etc. 1 vol 32mo. Blue and gold $1·50.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,

1t 4p PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

O'BRIEN'S NATIONAL

PRIZE CONCERT,

WILL BE HELD

AT THE RINK,

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

This Hall being the largest in the city, will accommodate all who wish to attend. Immediately after the Concert the drawing will take place, when

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In Valuable Prizes, including

$23,000 IN MONEY,

Will be given to the Ticket holders.

ONLY 100,000 TICKETS AND 25,000 PRIZES,

BEING ONE CHANCE IN FOUR.

The first prize is

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.

The Drawing will positively take place at the time mentioned. The Prizes are all purchased, and will be delivered immediately after the Concert, and a full statement of the drawing and list of the winning numbers will be sent to every ticket-holder. Parties whose numbers appear on the list, will forward their tickets at once, with full directions for shipping goods or moneys I have published

A NEW BOOK

Containing a full list of prizes, describing how the prizes will be drawn and how parties not in the city are to send for them and, indeed answering every question about the Concert, besides containing much other valuable information, which I will send FREE OF CHARGE to every one buying a ticket, and inclosing five cents to pay postage.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

I WILL SEND

For $4·50	5 Tickets.	For $26·00	30 Tickets
7 50	8 do	35 00	40 do
10·50	12 do	43·00	50 do
17 50	20 do	85·00	100 do
21 50	25 do		

Money can be sent at my risk by Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter. Always send your full name, State, County and Post Office.

ORDER TICKETS EARLY.

At this time, June 1 not over Fifteen Thousand Tickets remain unsold, and this number will soon be exhausted. Money received after the tickets are all sold will be promptly returned.

M. O'BRIEN,

No. 122 DEARBORN Street,

CHICAGO.

REFERENCES.

William Schaus, New York City.
L. Prang & Co., Boston, Mass.
C. Taber & Co., New Bedford Mass.
Sumner & Turpin, Rochester, N. Y.
J. M. Bradstreet & Son, Chicago and New York.
Goupil & Co., New York City.
L. A. Elliott & Co., Boston Mass.
Butler, Perigo & Way, Baltimore, Md.
William M. Kohl, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rice & Allen, Chicago and Kalamazoo.
William B. Keen & Co., Chicago.
And every Editor, Banker, and Merchant in the city of Chicago. 6 5 tuthsdtrp

AUG. TILLMES,

FINE CONFECTIONER,

No. 42 North EIGHTH Street,

BELOW ARCH.

Hothouse Grapes, fresh every day.

Glace Pineapples, and Glace Fruit of all kinds in season.

Fine Fruits, Jellies, and Cakes.

Every variety of Ice Cream.

Water Ices, Candies, etc., all of the best quality.

A new Stock in a New Store. 6 9 2t?p

RECONSTRUCTION

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street,

(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,

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Louisville Journal—"THE LAST SOUTHERN NOVEL.—'ROEBUCK'—This new Southern work is a powerfully written novel, depicting in graphic colors some of the scenes and horrors of the late war. The South and its institutions during the late memorable struggle are well portrayed. Connected with the scenes described in the book is a beautiful love romance, making the work doubly interesting and exciting. In future days, when people will want to read of the scenes of the late war, and of life during the 'so-called' Southern Rebellion, this book will be remembered."

The Cincinnati Commercial thus speaks of "Roebuck:"—"This is a war novel, written by a Rebel, and is rather above the average of such literature. There is a good deal of politics, in proportion to the love in the book, and the battles of the late war, as seen from the Southern standpoint, come out strong."

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D. APPLETON & COMPANY,

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"In undertaking the preparation of a fourth edition, the editor has endeavored, as much as possible, to carry out the original intentions of the author in accordance with the rapid advancement which veterinary science has of late years made. In doing this considerable alterations have been made. The remarks on the 'early history and the different breeds of horses' and 'the treatise on draught,' are nearly unaltered. The illustrations of the age of the horse and some remarks on Mr. Rarey's method of 'breaking in the horse' from Captain Richardson's work also remain as in the last edition. In other respects the present edition will be found to have undergone a thorough revision and arrangement—many fresh diseases have been treated of, and the nature and treatment of others considered in accordance with the principles of veterinary science at the present day. The great object of the editor has been to make the work as practical as possible for all classes of readers, by avoiding, as much as circumstances would permit, those technical details which none but the scientific reader would comprehend. It will, therefore, necessarily follow, that any lengthened anatomical details must be omitted, though it is believed sufficient have been retained to enable the general reader to understand the more important parts of the frame. The same remark applies to the chapters on medicines and poisons. In conclusion, the editor trusts that the alterations and additions which have been made will tend to enhance the value of the work, and render this the fourth edition, equally worthy of the public esteem and patronage which have been accorded to its predecessors."—Preface to the Fourth Edition.

D. A. & CO also publish,

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR: Being an accurate and detailed account of the various diseases to which the equine race is subjected, together with the latest modes of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions, written in plain English. By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S. Illustrated with more than four hundred pictorial representations. One handsome volume, 8 vo 6 6 ?s2t

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A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Compiled and arranged by the Rev. Charles Hale, B. A., with additions and corrections, by William A. Wheeler, M. A. 1 vol. 16mo. cloth. Price $2 00.

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A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No. 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character, both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. (5 31 1m4p

Summer Fashions.

Fashion, this season, is pleased to be very gay and very peculiar. Odd little bonnets of the quaintest designs form the apex to objects constructed on no architectural model save that of the Pyramids, the base being exceedingly wide and broad, and differing from those ancient Egyptian specimens of art only in the modelling of waist and the projection of arms.

Take the whole effect, however, and save where there is unnecessary exaggeration, it is not bad. The contrast of color is pleasant without being too glaring. Harmony is insisted upon; and though there are many novelties, and great variety in style, material, and trimming, good taste suggests the impropriety of mixing or overloading with ornament any article of costume, and finds much more elegance in quiet simplicity than in vulgar display.

Embroidery has been revived to an extent which renders it a most important element in ornamenting dresses, suits, skirts, and articles of clothing of all kinds. Scarcely an article of dress comprised in ladies' and children's wardrobes but is indebted to this method of producing a highly decorative effect. The fashionable impetus has undoubtedly been given by the beautiful embroidery executed by the Grover & Baker machine, by the *furor* which it has excited abroad, and the admiration and patronage which it has received in the highest circles. Not only dresses, cloaks, suits, Balmoral skirts, and the more important articles of clothing are now ornamented with machine embroidery, but parasols (which are afterwards dotted, or filled up with beads), slippers, both of kid and satin, and gaiter boots, both for walking and visiting wear.

This fashionable rage renders the possession of a Grover & Baker Machine indispensable to fashionable dress-makers, and most desirable to families where the mother executes most of the sewing, and wishes to dress herself and children handsomely, and, at the same time, economically.

Morning dresses are made of cambric, or *pique*. If of the latter, they are either gored or made into a skirt and short jacket, which is worn with a white tucked chemisette. The gored dresses are beautifully embroidered down the seams in a narrow and very simple pattern, and sometimes scolloped out round the bottom; the jackets are also embroidered, and the skirts, either in an apron pattern, as a border, or in small pyramids upon the skirt.

Striped cambrics are very often trimmed with frills of the material; but plain cambric dresses are extremely pretty trimmed with bands of cambric of a contrasting color, stitched on with the machine.

We hardly know whether this is the proper place to discuss such matters, but we may just mention, for the benefit of housekeepers, that the newest and most stylish library-table and piano covers are made of plain light brown, or neutral, shades of cloth, stitched upon the edge, and ornamented in the centre with beautiful designs in embroidery machine stitching.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M'me Gazzaniga must have, felt like "Helen MacGregor," on her native heath, as she stood on the boards of the Academy last night. If the Academy does not belong to her, its greatest successes are hers, its reputation, and its most artistic recollections. M'me Gazzaniga was welcomed by a fine house, and enthusiastically received. Time has not left one trace on her, she is the Gazzaniga of other days, with the winning smile and sweet face varying with every emotion.

Her voice has changed, but it has changed for the better. It has lost the slight harshness which marred it; it is deeper, more mellow, and as sympathetic as ever. "Ah, mon fils" was most artistically sung, and with that dramatic expression which none but Gazzaniga possesses to such perfection. For an encore to this she sung a charming French "Romance," full of lightness and grace. "Amor tranesto," accompanied by Mollenhauer, was a magnificent display of voice, power, and expression.

It is one of those charming compositions for which Donizetti made a reputation in Paris. Apart from his operas, the words originally were French ("*Il faut partir*"); and admirable as the Italian language is for singing, we consider that this melody loses some of its character by the translation. Signor Limberti, the tenor, presented to us for the first time, was an agreeable surprise, for he was not preceded by any great puffing, and we did not expect much.

He is, however, a very fine artist, with a clear musical Italian voice, capable of great power, but a *tenore di grazia* except when such power is requisite. He sings in the finest modern style, and has great expression. Admirably suited to Gazzaniga's special style, what would an opera be with them together? Ardavini we know for a careful artist, with a fine voice and an agreeable style. Mollenhauer is as fine an artist on the violoncello as we have. He has execution and expression, without which execution is as nothing.

His "Souvenir des Alps" was a most charming performance. As an *encore* for the multitude he gave the hackneyed "Carnival of Venice," which should be forbidden, with all its unworthy trickeries, by musical law. The trio from *Lucrezia*, which terminated the concert, was not effectively sung, owing, perhaps, to want of rehearsal. The programme will be entirely changed for the matinee. We are sure there will be an immense concourse of ladies to hear Gazzaniga, and we can promise them an admirable subject for a *tenoresque* enthusiasm in Sig. Lamberti.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Misses Webb close Mr. Sinn's season to-night. They play both at the matinee and in the evening. Mr. Sinn contemplates a summer season, but not yet, we believe. Bryant's Minstrels are next to occupy the theatre. Mr. Sinn, meanwhile, who has his theatre at heart, will prepare for a brilliant reopening.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—A most attractive performance will be given this evening at this theatre, now a favorite family resort. Madlle Zanfretta on the the tight-rope, and Harry Pearson in a capital character part.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Fool's Revenge* will be given, we believe for the last time, this evening, followed by *Black Eyed Susan*

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The last night of the regular Arch Street season and Mrs. Drew's last night also. She will appear in *Grist to the Mill*, one of her finest parts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Stuart Robson's farewell benefit this evening.

GOING TO LEAVE US.—Mr. J. T. Ward, a favorite member of the Chesnut Street Theatre company, has accepted an engagement in New York and is to appear shortly at the Olympic Theatre, under the management of Mr. Leonard P. Grover. Mr. Ward spoke the first stage words at the New Chesnut, and thereby "christened" that institution. He is an excellent actor—a gentleman who thoroughly appreciates the proprieties of his profession. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.—This accomplished young Protean actress makes her first appearance at the Arch on Monday evening. She is well known here, and is said to have greatly improved since she took the management of the new Pittsburg Opera House, last year.

THE FUNNY BRYANTS.—This renowned troupe of Ethiopian serenaders appears at the New Chesnut Street Theatre for a brief season, commencing on the 25th instant.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a young girl, name unknown, was accidentally killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. She had been picking peas over Cooper's creek bridge, and was returning home at the time the accident occurred, and when near the bridge she was struck by the engine and instantly killed. Coroner Roberts held an inquest on the body, exonerating the officers of the train from all blame. It was also ascertained that she belonged to Philadelphia, but nothing was found upon her person to indicate who she might be.

HEAVY FALL.—Yesterday a ternoon a man who was not known fell from the down train near Longacoming, it is said, and must have been severely injured, if not killed. The accident was not reported until the train reached Waterford.

THE COURTS.—The Courts are still engaged in the incendiarism cases. These seem to exclude much other business, and excite a great deal of interest.

VIOLENT THREATS.—A woman named Leeds is now in jail at Atlantic City, on a charge of threatening the life of another person in that city.

—The Secretary of the Interior recently issued an order directing the department, during the summer months, to be closed at 3 P. M. daily. It is understood that other heads of departments will imitate his example.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

CONFLAGRATION THIS MORNING.

Destructive Fire in the Fifteenth Ward—The "Dearie Mills" Entirely Destroyed—Loss About Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Shortly after 4 oclock this morning a destructive fire broke out in what was termed the "Dearie Mills," situated at Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets. The property was owned by Mr. Henry Hoppin, and consisted of a number of buildings constructed of stone, brick, and frame work. The mills extended in Callowhill street a distance of two hundred and sixty seven feet, and some of the buildings ran down within a few feet of the Schuylkill. They were all destroyed, with the exception of a five-story building known as the "Keystone Mill." Some of the structures extended east and west, but most of them north and south.

The first building on Callowhill street was a three-story and a half structure, 40 by 80 feet, and close by was a four story stone and brick building. These structures were connected by a one-story building that formed the engine-house. In the four story building were six boilers. Mr. John Dearie occupied these buildings for the manufacture of woollen goods, such as balmoral skirts, shawls, etc. The main operations were carried on in the three and a half story structure.

In the fourth-story building was the drying-room; immediately over the boilers and above this room were apartments for weaving. Mr. Dearie also occupied a one-story structure towards the Schuylkill as a dye-house. A three and a four-storied brick building and six one story buildings, of frame, brick, and stone, were occupied by James Monach, Jr., & Co., whose business was drying and printing cotton and woollen goods.

The three-story brick building attached to the Keystone mill, which formed an L, was also destroyed. In this structure was a splendid engine of 120-horse power, and also a new boiler, and other machinery. Mr. William Horn, manufacturer of Balmoral skirts, etc., occupied this structure.

All the real estate, together with the fixed machinery, and the greater part of the running machinery in the different mills, belonged to Mr. Hoppin. His loss is estimated at $100 000. He is insured for $32,000 but $20 000 is on the buildings destroyed, and $12,000 is on the only building left unmjured.

Mr. Dearie's loss is put down at $60 500 on machinery and stock. He is insured for $21,000. He has $2500 in the Equitable, and $2650 in the Republican Insurance Companies, and the rest in New York, New Jersey, and New England Companies.

Messrs. Monach & Co. suffered a loss of $3000 on their own material, but at the time of the fire they had on hand about $20,000 worth of goods belonging to other parties, left at the mills to be dyed and printed.

These goods were insured by the parties owning them for $7000 in the Amsterdam Company, of New York; and $7000 in the Brooklyn Company, of New York.

Mr. Horn's stock was valued at $35,000. It is totally destroyed. Mr. Horn is insured for $18,000, of which $12,000 is in the Royal, of Liverpool, and $6000 in New England Companies.

The total loss by the conflagration will reach $200 000. The fire originated in the drying-room of the fourth story building, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were soon on the ground, and through their exertions the five-story structure was saved.

During the progress of the fire, some of the burning flakes were thrown across the Schuylkill, and dropped into the coal oil establishment of Mr Jacob S Zuyart, Thirtieth and Hamilton streets and ignited a barrel of oil, but the flames were promptly subdued.

By the destruction of the mills, about one hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Homœopathic State Convention has closed its sessions, and the delegates from our city have returned home from Pittsburg. A permanent organization was effected, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. J. B. Wood, West Chester. Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. H. P. Frost, Philadelphia; Dr. J. C. Burgher, Pittsburg. Recording Secretary, Dr. Bushrod W. James, Philadelphia. Corresponding Secretary Dr. R. J. McClatchey, Philadelphia. Treasurer, Dr. D. Crowley, Pittsburg. Censors, Dr. Coates Preston, Delaware Co; Dr. R. Faulkner, Erie Co.; Dr. H. Hoffman Allegheny Co. The Society adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the second Wednesday in May, 1867.

VOTE FOR BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS.—The vote for the prize bat and ball at the festival in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, resulted last evening in favor of the Commonwealth Club, the score being as follows:—Commonwealth 417; Pastime, 213; Athletic, Sr., 150; scattering, 50; total, 833.

The articles were presented to the successful competitors by Colonel James Ross Snowden, who made some appropriate and happy remarks, which were responded to by Mr. Ward, the Secretary of the Club. The whole affair passed off in a highly satisfactory manner.

The festival is to be continued this evening, and such of the articles as have not been sold will be disposed of by auction Mr. Pancoast, of Market street, will superintend the sale, and doubtless there will be some spirited bidding.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—We ask attention to the advertisement of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company in to-day's issue. The beauty of the scenery that lines the North Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, the comfortable cars, and the excellent hotel accommodations at the principal points, commend this route highly to those desirous of changing the heat and dust of the metropolis for the salubrious and invigorating breezes of the mountains.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Rosanna McFetridge went into a house at the S. E. corner of Twelfth and Callowhill streets, yesterday afternoon, during the absence of the occupants, and helped herself to a silk dress, valued at $15, and a skirt worth $3. She was subsequently arrested, and bound over by Alderman Boswell in default of $600 bail.

IN CUSTODY.—Joseph Keesley and John R. Green, the combatants in a prize fight last week, which was broken up by the police, were arrested yesterday by the First District officers on a warrant issued in Delaware county. The prisoners were this morning sent to Delaware county, to answer the charge.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—We have inspected some of the Russell Prolific Strawberry, grown by Mr. Perkins in his nursery at Moorestown. They excel not only in size but in delicacy of their flavor. Among the improved fruit this will rank high during the present season. They are now in the market, and are worth inspection.

FOR THE SOUTH.—The steamship *Tonawanda*, Jacob Teal, commander, left for Savannah, Ga., at 10 A M this morning, with a fine freight and passenger list.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Mary Ann Sloan was committed by Alderman Allen last evening, upon the charge of assaulting a neighbor. It is alleged she struck the complainant with a brick.

HARNESS DOBBIN UP.—

Come, Johnny, harness Dobbin up,
For, Johnny, I propose,
To drive to Philadelphia,
And BUY A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

And if the folks should ask for me,
Just say to your Mama
That I have to the city gone,
To PERRY'S BRILLIANT "STAR."

The CLOTHING sold there is so good,
That people, far and near,
Are travelling to SIX HUNDRED NINE,
To neatly dressed appear.

All who have read the papers will bear witness of the fact that the "star" has advertised liberally, but its best advertisements are to be found ON THE BACKS OF ITS CUSTOMERS. Every garment sold at the "STAR" is in itself a first class recommendation. Our stock of READY MADE CLOTHING IS IMMENSE AND FROM IT ALL CAN BE ACCURATELY FITTED Stock of piece goods large and varied, and all who have their goods made to order are sure to be pleased. Prices the lowest in the city. Call and see if such is not the case

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR,
PERRY & CO.

FARMERS, provide yourselves with Perry Davis' Pain Killer at this season of the year, when colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc., may disable your hands. Use it in every case of the kind, and my ears for it, if it does not effect a speedy cure; but be sure that you trust to no other remedy but the old, long-tried Perry Davis Pain Killer, which has never failed.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Through a long life of wars he passed.
All triumphs of his country's power;
But peace its broadest sunshine cast
Around him in his dying hour.
From far or near he heard no din
Of field disputed, fortress stormed;
But sweetest was that peace *within*
That spoke of duties well performed.
So, in the Tower's busy sphere,
We keep a conscience just and clear.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " ... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

☞ TO CLOTHING DEALERS. ☜

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for CASH EXCLUSIVELY AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES OF THE SEASON, *which enables us to realize a fair profit, and sell at prices less than the price of the same goods in most other establishments. We can supply Clothiers doing a fine city trade with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.*

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

HYGIENIC WINE—

A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.

SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,

the Great Imperial Tonic, Aromatic.

It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.

All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain-work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.

IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.

We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest, most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED Tonic; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, May 1, 1866 and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

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☞ GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS'. ☜
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☞ GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS'. ☜
☞ GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS'. ☜

☞ *"Do it Well."—This is the principle. Our customers find abundance of goods at Oak Hall of Handsome Style Splendid Make and Substantial Character, embracing every thing in the range of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Wear, and the moderate prices and polite attention of our salesmen cannot fail to please. We ask the people of Philadelphia and vicinity to bear us in mind* ☜

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—RICHMOND, June 6.—On the opening of the Court the Assistant District Attorney arose and said:—May it please your Honor, as the answer to the questions proposed by Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, who asks whether his client is to be tried? Is to be dropped? Or is to be suspended? I would remark that the weather is hot enough to *try* anything. From the brow of your Honor I see the fat coming out now, and as this promises to be a fat job (laughter) from the number of counsel engaged, I think the Court, if she know herself, had better adjourn over until the cool weather of October.

The Judge then said—Mr. Davis can be spared the suffering attending a long trial in this hot place, and have the sea breezes of Fortress Monroe until the fall, when he will be either "dropped" or "suspended."

Mr. Brady (to the Judge)—Very limited society there, your Honor.

The Judge (continuing)—Yes; but the President is making preparations for some other ex-Presidents—Mr. Roberts and Mr. O'Mahony, and perhaps others.

A motion was now made by the Court, in which the counsel on both sides agreed, for each one present to get two complete suits of summer clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One-price," under the Continental; after which the Court adjourned till October.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the body; for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as Dr. Jayne's Alterative. Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, etc., are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach; operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequalled by anything in the whole Materia Medica. Prepared only at No. 212 Chesnut street.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Plantation Bitters are considered the greatest success in the medical world. *Bitters* of every conceivable description have been advertised for patronage, but their inferiority to the Plantation S. T. 1860 X, is too palpable to require comment. At this season especially no family in the country should be without a supply of Plantation Bitters. They are *deliciously medicinal.*

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

MATTING AND CARPETS cut, altered, and laid. The work done when desired, *no delay*. Those who have been disappointed would do well to send their orders to W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

FEATHERS.—Superior feathers for bolsters and pillows, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

IF YOU must take medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order, and old mattresses repaired at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

G. BYRON MORSE, No. 904 Arch street, is noted for the quality and flavor of ice creams and ices.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING renovated and made over at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7-30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GREY—FELTY.—On the 5th instant, at the Emory M. E. Parsonage, No. 1823 Callowhill street, by the Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. ELLIS W. GREY to Miss MAGGIE A. FELTY, all of Philadelphia.

MILLER—JEFFREY.—On the evening of the 7th instant, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Richmond street, by the Rev A. G. McAuley, Mr JAMES W. MILLER and Miss ANNIE S. JEFFREY, all of this city.

DIED.

BERNHARDT.—On the 7th instant, CHRISTIANN BARBARA BERNHART, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her son's residence, No. 181 Vanhorn street, below Germantown road, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Service at the German Evangelical Church, Second street, above Poplar. Interment at Odd Fellows's Cemetery.

BOUVIER.—On the 5th inst., PETER BOUVIER, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Third and Greenwich streets, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Ground.

DORSEY.—On the morning of the 7th instant, JOHN W. DORSEY, formerly of Somerset county, Md., in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, William H. Morgan, Nos. 142 and 144 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LUTZ.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, Lieutenant GEORGE KNOWLES LUTZ, in the 24th year of his age, son of the late Jacob D. and Hettie Lutz, and late Quartermaster of the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

His relatives and friends and the members of his regiment are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of W. H. Rhawn, Frankford, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery. **

MCPOYLE.—On the 6th inst., JAMES MCPOYLE, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St. John's Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1935 Jones street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WOODRUFF.—On the 8th instant, ANNA K., daughter of D. S and Mary Jane Woodruff, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 1614 Spruce street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COFFEE ROASTERS OF SEVERAL STYLES and sizes, and various kinds of Coffee Mills, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SEWING MACHINE TWEEZERS, OILERS, and Screw Drivers, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT CLUTCH BRACE REQUIRES no fitting or notching of the bits, but immediately adjusts itself and holds them firmly and truly centered. Every mechanic can see the great saving of time and labor thus effected. Sold with the usual kinds, and a variety of bits and other tools by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 801 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. I. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14s

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, NEURALGIA,

VERY EASILY AND QUICKLY CURED BY

DOCTOR FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

USED INWARDLY.

Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, nor anything injurious.

The most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public.

Warranted to have never yet failed in any instance to cure permanently the worst forms of Rheumatism, etc.

PREPARED ONLY BY DR. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest Practising Physicians.

References to the wonderful cures made.

CHOLERA,

Diarrhœa, Cramps Cholera Morbus, and all Affections of the Bowels,

CURED BY USING

DOCTOR FITLER'S
CARMINATIVE.
ESTABLISHED 1833.

For Grown Persons, Children and Infants.

Mothers and Nurses please notice.

This CARMINATIVE has been before the public for many years, is perfectly harmless, and has been used principally for Children and Infants with wonderful effect in cases of Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Crying Infants, Teething, Sleeplessness, Cramps, etc.

Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. [5 7 smw2m8p

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 6 9 3t

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

KELTY, CARRINGTON
AND COMPANY'

No. 723 CHESNUT Street

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

WINDOW SHADES,

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS

CALL AT

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

AND SEE OUR

LACE CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION.

ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,

In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,

ALL COLORS,

ALL QUALITIES,

ALL SIZES.

BROWN AND GILT.

LEATHER AND GILT.

STONE AND GILT.

SLATE AND GILT.

STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,

AND

WINDOW SHADES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA

FOURTH EDITION

FENIAN ADVANCE

Capture of Pigeon Hill, St. Armand Centre, Slab City, and the British Colors.

VICTORY OR DEATH!

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

"BOSTON, June 9.—The following despatch is printed in the *Herald* from Brigadier-General Mahan:—

"PIGEON HILL, Canada East, June 9.—We are in the enemy's country. The green flag waves defiantly. We have captured Pigeon Hill, St. Armand Centre, Slab City, and the British colors. We are ready to advance. Hurry up ammunition. Victory or death!

'The gunless and cowards have gone to the rear. They will talk about our position, but don't mind them. The tried men of nerve are at the front."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the amount paid for salary and mileage to the members of the Thirty-eighth Congress. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The mileage paid to senators was $124,108, and the salaries $269,728. Total, $423,836. The mileage paid to members of the House was $315,054, and the salaries $1,149,105. Total, $1 464,160. Senator Conness received for mileage $11,124, and Senator McDougal $10,964. Senators Harding and Nesmith, of Oregon, received for mileage $11,936 each.

Senators Nye and Stewart, of Nevada, received for mileage $5622 each, but this was only for one session, being at the rate of $11,244 for the Congress. The Massachusetts Senators received for mileage $759 each. The smallest sum received for mileage was by Senator Johnson, of Maryland, $67 20.

Of the California members, Mr. Cole received $10,548, and Shannon $10,692. The Oregon members, McBride, received for mileage $12,581. Mr. Cole, the delegate from Washington Territory, received $12 089, and Wallace, the delegate from Idaho, $12,324. The smallest sum received for mileage was $64, by Henry Winter Davis.

The Speaker also presented a letter from the commandant of the Washington Arsenal, transmitting a statement of the distribution of money among the sufferers by the recent explosion at the Arsenal. Laid on the table.

The Constitutional amendment passed by the Senate yesterday was reported to the House with amendments, on which its concurrence was requested.

The Speaker announced that under the order of the House no business was in order except debate, as if the Committee of the Whole on the President's annual message.

Mr. Burleigh (Dacotah Territory) addressed the House in favor of the removal of the Indians from mineral lands of the Northwestern territories, and their permanent location in certain districts in Dacotah and Montana Territories.

Consuls Recognized.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President has recognized Ramon Orbeta as Consul of Spain at Mobile; Henri Rosenberge as Vice-Consul of Switzerland, at Galveston, and Carl Frederick Adell as Consul of Schaumburg-Lippe, for the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

Arrival of a Spanish Frigate at New York.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The steam frigate *Isabella la Catolica* has arrived at this port, with General Dulce aboard.

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Stocks are dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 92¾; Illinois Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 79; New York Central, 97½; Reading, 109½; Virginia 6s, 66½; Missouri 6s 80; Erie, 62½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 60½; United States Coupons 1881, 109¾; do. 1864, 102¾; do. 1865, 102¾; Ten-forties, 96½; Treasury Seven-thirties, 102@102¾; Gold, 139¾@139½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Habeas corpus cases before the Court.

In the case of Mrs. Sarah Rinier, who sought to obtain, by writ of habeas corpus, the custody of a child, which was heard a week ago, the Court refused the application, and remanded the child to the custody of the uncle John Smith, granting the mother the privilege of visiting the child.

Margaret Kelly applied, by writ of habeas corpus, for the custody of a child, now in the custody of a Miss Jones.

The mother of the child, it seems, has been for some time in a miserably destitute condition. The child was placed in a charitable institution. The aunt, Mrs. Kelly, took the child and wished to adopt it, but upon being advised so to do, she had the child bound to her. From the evidence, she cared for the child as a mother should. She clothed it comfortably, taught it prayers, and sent it to church and school. The mother came and stole the child, but the aunt recovered it. A second time the mother took the child. She kept it some seven or eight days, living all the while in a filthy, wretched cellar on Bedford street.

Miss Jones, who, it seems, is connected with some charitable mission, saw the child with its mother, in a most abominable condition, and wished to take it. The mother being very destitute, sold the child for a pair of shoes and stockings. These are the prominent features of the evidence. The matter is to be held under a week's advisement.

On habeas corpus, the bail of Edward Thorn, a youth, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon Robert Sherrer, was lessened from $2000 to $1200.

District Court in Banc—President Judge Sharswood and Judges Stroud and Hare.—The Court this morning was engaged with the current and deferred motion lists. A number of cases were disposed of.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—The regular motion lists were before the Court to-day. They were completed at an early hour, and the Court adjourned.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Justice Read.—The motion lists were before the Court this morning. Nothing of public interest transpired.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 25 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND St.
4 29 3stu6mrp

NUMBER LXXI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

June.

Monday, 4.—Union feeling very *strong* among the freedmen at Arlington Heights. The clergyman in charge marries from fifteen to twenty couples a day, being the (Arlington) Height of human happiness.

Tuesday, 5.—Arrival of Pawnee Indians at Washington to see their great Father's ve too, which they had heard so much about out on the prairies. Anèr, through an interpreter, explains his po ley to them.

Wednesday, 6.—Colonel Page resumes the Gas Investigation, and wants to know what has become of the old iron gas retorts. It being rumored that one of the Trust used to sell old iron and steel for a living.

Thursday, 7.—Trial of Jeff. Davis commences at Richmond. Mr W. B. Reed, counsel for Jeff., propounds three questions to the Court—Whether his client is going to be Tried? Dropped? or Suspended? The Court decided to drop him—for the present.

Friday, 8.—A Philadelphian, stung to the quick by reading last week's Supper Table Series, sends $70 conscience money to Secretary McCulloch; more is expected from this source as our circulation increases.

Saturday, 9.—SERIES COLUMN DAY.—The Editor sent word to the Provost Marshal that he sympathizes with the Fenians, and wants to be arrested and sent to Atlantic City or Cape May this summer to keep him from doing harm to the Government. He is still at large.

Extra Telegraph!

The Government is going to establish a Tele graph Company of its own, and is now in the market to purchase poles. Is our Government going to imitate Russia? Why can't it leave the Poles alone?

THE CAMP FENIAN EXPLOSION.

The Battle of Waterloo—Colonel Napoleon Bonaparte O'Neill Gone Under—Steamer "Michigan" a Second St. Helena.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HOME OF THE BUFFALO, June 4.—A gentleman just from the other side states positively that at the battle of Waterloo, yesterday, there were no pikes found in the Lake opposite that place, nothing but cattles have been seen there. The telegraph announced to-day that General Meade and United States Disteict-Attorney Dart had gone to Pot, but a further despatch finished the sentence by adding—*sdam*, which the operator had neglected in his fright to send with the first despatch.

The report that Head Centre Day is captured is not true. It was, indeed, acknowledged that the Kanucks had won the Day, but it did not allude to the Head Centre of that name. He is here in safety, superintending the manufacture of Pontoons for crossing the Lake; the Irish soldiers, having been on the Potomac, can march to toons of that nature without having to keep step.

It was reported that

GENERAL MEA'E AND STAFF

would pass through Watertown on Wednesday. Many of the residents who were watching out for his staff saw him carrying a sword instead, which fact gave rise to many warlike rumors. The General was on his way to capture Sweeney, but as Sweeney and 150 Fenians were on the same train of cars behind General Meade, and the orders of the Railroad Company being very strict about "passing from car to car while the train is in motion," prevented General Meade from capturing Sweeney and the 150 Fenians on the spot.

Nine cases of arms and fifteen cases of cholera were landed here this morning, and were immediately seized by the United States Marshal. The arms were turned over to the authorities, and several of the citizens took the cholera. There is a report of a fight between two Fenians on the Canal north of here. They are employed as drivers on rival canal boats. It is thought that the riot will be quelled.

Ninety one armed Fenians were captured by the United States steamer *Michigan* without difficulty. If they had had two arms, the ninety would probably have shown some fight.

The British colors captured by the Fenians at the battle of Ridgeway were such as belonged to a Boat Club there, and were only water colors, and, of course, were bound to run.

The Captain of the steamer *Michigan* now has so many Fenians boarding with him that he says he is tired of the

FENIAN BOARDER INVASION,

and acknowledges that he can't keep a hotel.

General W. Barrow has removed all restrictions on travel from Buffalo to Fort Erie, which added greatly to his name. He is now called General Wheel Barrow on that account. The excitement is in tents around Fort Erie, where the English troops are encamped.

The United States authorities at St. Albans are using every effort to preserve neutrality, but the jars that frequently occur in the neigh borhood are not preserving jars, and it is thought by many that unless things are preserved in their present state the whole town would be in a pickle. While I write there are several

FENIANS PREPARING TO MOVE

to the country, chiefly on account of the high rents in the city.

The rumor that an attempt would be made to capture the Bank at this place (which is situated twenty feet above high-water mark), caused a sudden removal of deposits therefrom last night. The run made upon the Bank during the spring freshets had previously removed a great part of the deposits in front of the town, and made the place more healthy that it had been before for years.

It is understood that Habeas Corpus will be suspended in Canada as warning to other Irishmen, and that one Fenian spy had been tried by a drumhead, and the drumhead was the first to give way, and the whole thing fell through.

Michael Murphy, leader of the Canadian Fenians, is a relative of Murphy the common tater, and will probably get himself into hot water.

The action of the United States Government in arresting the leaders of the expedition gives great satisfaction, particularly to the leaders arrested; but the action of the Canadian authorities in arresting some has not been so satisfactory to the parties.

FRANKLIN, Pa., June 7.—*Special.*—Three hundred Fenians marched to the depot, and then marched back again. Such rash 'uns will not not sustain the army long.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Colonel Roberts was arrested in New York to-day, and is now

QUARTERED AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

It is reported that he may be sent to Fortress Monroe, in case the cholera should become prevalent in this city.

The rank and file of the Fenians are very despondent at this usage of their leaders, while they have such hard times to get anything to eat.

By the latest report General Sweeney was arrested in bed at St. Albans. He asked the privilege of his captors of retaining his sword, his new patent-leathers, and his photograph album. The officers who arrested him behaved very gentlemanly towards him, knocked at his room door before they came in, one of them knocking the lock off, making it unnecessary for the General to get out of bed to open the door.

Head Centre Stephens has not lately been heard from. It is supposed he has some difficulty in getting an audience.

President Johnson is determined to maintain the Fenians at the Government expense—those he can get hold of.

I shall remain around in these quarters between the Falls of Niagara, Newfoundland, and New York, and post you up every hour on the Fenians. Don't print anything except what I send you, or you may get into trouble.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

A Sad Retort.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Committee to investigate the Philadelphia Gas Works:—

Ques. What became of the old iron when the Retorts were used up?

Ans. They were sold to parties who made them up into sad irons.

We were going to make some witty comments on these proceedings, but one Whittier has already said—

"Of all the sad irons of kinds and of sorts.
The saddest are these, THE OLD GAS RETORTS."

Austrian Nursery Rhyme.

Prussia was a Dutchman,
Prussia was a thief,
Prussia came to my House and stole a Danish fief;
I went to Prussia's House,
Prussia wasn't at home,
So I hooked on to Schleswig and picked a quarrel with Rome.

Foreign Intelligence.

There is melancholy news from Berlin. The Spree is almost dried up, and that's no joke for the Prussians.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 11th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Apple street, from Norris street to a point three hundred and eight feet north of the said Norris street, with one manhole as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as payment in full, without recourse to the city.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1866.
If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
6 8 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.
Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.
The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—Late members of this Regiment are requested to meet at the office of the American Iron and Steel Association, No. 522 WALNUT street, on MONDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for Flag Presentation on Fourth of July.
CHARLES M. BETTS,
6 6 5t Late Lieutenant Colonel.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street.
Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.
CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 8 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered
5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No 731 St RUCE street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 20, 1866.)
A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.
Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. [6 7 16t

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [6 5 1mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 1m No. 615 ARCH street.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD AND ALL SKIN DISEASES,
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m*p

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and *prices lowest.* Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 363 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 5 10

DRY GOODS.

1000 YARDS PLAID MUSLIN, CHEAP.
25c Fine White pique.
36c. 5-4 wide Victoria Lawns.
$1.00. Shirred Muslins for Waists.
33c. Fine Cambric Muslins.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

250 DOZEN LINEN NAPKINS AT $2.50 and $2.65.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1.25.
100 dozen Red bordered Towels, $2.75 per doz.
75c. Hand-loom Table Linen.
60c. Unbleached Table Linen.
200 dozen Linen Hdkfs., from late sales.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

25 CENTS FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING Muslins, yard wide.
Wamsutta, Williamsville, and New York Mills.
8c. Pillow Muslins.
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Sheeting Muslins.
22c. Unbleached Muslins, yard wide.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

37½ CENTS ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
2 Ballardvale Domet Flannels.
Angola and Fine Twilled Flannels.
Flannels for bathing suits.
Gauze Flannels, Shirting Flannels.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

80 CENTS ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS.
$1 00 Cassimeres, for men's wear.
$1 50 fine Cassimeres, for suits.
50 cent fine Linen Drills.
Linen Duck, for boys' wear and ladies' Sacques.
Fine Mixed Goods for suits.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

$6 50 FINE BED BLANKETS.
Blankets for single beds.
Blankets for berths.
Blankets for hotels.
Blankets for ice
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

WHITE HERNANI SHAWLS.
White Crepe Maret Shawls.
White Lama Wool Shawls.
White Printed Cashmere Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Shetland Shawls. Sea side Shawls.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

50 CENTS FINE BLACK ALPACAS.
50 cent Fine Pearl Colored Alpacas.
25 cent Grenadine Barèges.
$2 00 wide Gros Grain Silks, for Sacques.
Travelling Dress Goods.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 5

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE
Best in the City.
IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted.
J. HAAS,
5 26 No. 837 MARKET street.

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English French and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS and every description of Stationary at reasonable
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
5 16 1m Stationers and Card Engravers, No. 913 ARCH Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH,
NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc.,
may be obtained as usual at
QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,
12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER. In the Very Latest Style.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.
UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. Clothing To Suit All Tastes, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. FOR DEEP COMPETITION. READY-MADE CLOTHING. FOR FIRST CLASS

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F C
CLOTHING!!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
$12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing to, in style unsurpassed.
4 13 mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

ICE COMPANIES.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 23m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE TO
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.
CHARLES S. CARPENTER
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third.
6 1 THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN S. MYERS.

READING RAILROAD.
On and After Monday, June 4, 1866
A PASSENGER TRAIN
FOR READING,
AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, will leave Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, at
7 30 A. M.
Arriving at Reading in time to connect with Express Trains North, East and West.
Passengers going North from all Stations between Philadelphia and Reading, except Norristown, Phœnixville, and Pottstown, will take this train.
The MORNING EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Philadelphia at
8 15 A. M.
Stopping only at Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown Reading and points on the main line above Reading, and the LEBANON VALLEY BRANCH.
The 2 45 P. M. from Pottsville
Will NOT STOP at Stations SOUTH of Reading, except POTTSTOWN, PHOENIXVILLE, and NORRISTOWN. A Train will leave Reading at
6 30 P. M.,
Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M. 6 4 6rp

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. 5 12 1m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 26

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronise our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26 5 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth 6rp Below Fourth.

STUDS
FOR EYELET HOLES.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, FOR SALE BY
LEWIS LADOMUS,
6 4 6t] No. 802 CHESNUT St

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 5 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40c. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 10 6m

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such reputation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK, September 3, 1865.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 1

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15 5

CHARON.

BY PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

Why look the distant mountains
So gloomy and so drear?
Are rain clouds passing over them,
Or is the tempest near?
No shadow of the tempest
Is there, no wine or rain—
'Tis Charon that is passing by
With all his gloomy train.

The young men march before him,
In all their strength and pride;
The tender little infants,
They totter by his side;
The old men walk behind him,
And earnestly they pray—
Both old and young implore him
To grant some brief delay:

"O Charon! halt, we pray thee,
By yonder little town,
Or near that sparkling fountain
Where the waters wimple down!
The old will drink and be refreshed,
The young the disk will fling,
And the tender little children
Pluck flowers beside the spring.

"I will not stay my journey,
Nor halt by any town,
Near any sparkling fountain
Where the waters wimple down:
The mothers coming to the well
Would know the babes they bore;
The wives would clasp their husbands,
Nor could I part them more!"

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Archbishop Cullen, of Dublin, has been created a Cardinal.

—Swimming is one of the regular branches of a Honolulu female boarding-school.

—An actress in Mobile was driven to suicide by jealousy of her husband.

—To avoid cholera, rise with the larks and avoid larks at night.

—Colonel Charles O. Rogers, of the Boston *Journal*, was taxed last year on $260,500, and paid his tax without grumbling.

—Pope Pius IX has just lost his younger sister, who was married to a rich patrician at Avignano, Italy.

—Prince Teck has a morganatic wife and two children. That's the reason Queen Vic didn't want him for a husband for the Princess Mary.

—The Boston friends of Herbert Spencer, the English author, are about presenting him a testimonial of their appreciation of his writings.

—A strong feeling in favor of the adjournment of Congress before the 4th of July begins to prevail, under the influence of hot weather and the anxiety of members to return home.

—A wretch was heard to say the other evening at a social party, that a young lady playing a piano-forte was like an ape, because her fingers were 'mong keys.

—A merchant advertises a "promenade skirt." This name may relieve some of our fair readers from embarrassment when they want to purchase a "tilting hoop."

—The annual convention of Sabbath School teachers of Massachusetts, connected with the Evangelical Churches, will meet in Springfield, in that State, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

—In disintering the Federal dead near Resacca, Tennessee, recently, a body exciting attention from its small feet, was found to be a woman, shot through the head. The supposed name was Charles Jonesboro, Company E, 60th Missouri Volunteers.

—Within the last few weeks a number of the best citizens of Allison township, Lawrence county, Illinois (in the neighborhood of Russellville), have died after brief sickness. Typhoid pneumonia has prevailed to a fatal extent in that vicinity within the past few months.

—Summer gauze dresses, abroad, are bringing into fashion colored silk petticoats—some of these, which are worn under dresses striped with gold, are also trimmed with gold fringe. The fringes which are now used for trimming petticoats are frequently four inches deep.

—The latest Paris fashion in "trails" is to tie them up at the back—with an enormous bow. The skirt is tucked up, and hangs over the ribbon, which is fastened to the *revers* at each side of the front of the skirt, and then tied in the centre of the back with this bow. This is called the Watteau style.

—In the case of F. M. Jamison, a United States detective, indicted before the United States District Court at Montgomery, for passing counterfeit currency, the venue has been changed to Mobile, the prisoner having made affidavit that he could not obtain a fair and impartial trial in that district.

—A Concord (H. H.) correspondent writes that since the liberal rains of last week the fields and pastures are looking finely, and good June butter will soon be cheap (speaking comparatively) for all consumers. The dairies of New Hampshire will exceed in quantity, and it is to be hoped in quality, anything before known.

—General Sherman is becoming politic at last. During a recent visit at Minneapolis, he made a pleasant little speech, and was about to retire, when cries of "Go on" resounded from all sides. The General added, "I have studied politicians, and have learned by imitating them to talk a few minutes without saying anything at all." The statement was received with great laughter and cheering.

—"Toilette receptions" are the latest idea in fashionable society. Hair dressing has become such an elaborate affair, and occupies so much time, that belles now receive their callers while under the hands of their maids. At present their intimates only are admitted, but the sex is not limited, and gentlemen are also received by madame in the most charming of combing toilets, with the sweetest of smiles, and the prettiest of apologies for the situation.

—A little girl, four years old, in New Bedford, Mass., being reproved by a domestic a few days since, in her mother's absence, for eating green currants, got sulky, and said she was going off. Nothing was thought of her threat, but at the end of an hour she had not reappeared, and a thorough search being made in the vicinity, without success, she was at length found in a spring trunk in the attic. She had been asleep, and on waking was so nearly suffocated, that when she was called for by those looking after her in the attic, she could scarcely make an audible reply.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Germantown Passenger Railway Company to Lay Certain Rails.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Germantown Passenger Railway Company are hereby authorized to lay a single railroad track on the Township Line road to Oakdale Park, from a point where it intersects with the Germantown road, distance about three hundred feet: Provided, That said rails shall be laid in a manner satisfactory to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and shall conform to the established grade of the streets along which the same shall be laid: And provided further, That the Company shall remove the tracks upon six months' notice from the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
6 4 12trp
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
SUCCESSFUL TESTS.
GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED
ALL THEIR CONTENTS.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. 1 5 6 2mrp

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 36 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,
OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

COAL.
ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

MEDICAL.
VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 923 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 512 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mr. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. HYLTON'S
CONSTITUTIONAL RENOVATOR
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.
The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.
"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a raining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor, I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.
"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."
Dr Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm3m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.
CAMDEN, N. J., September 2 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.
I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours, REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28 thsths/m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

CARPETINGS, &c
JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

SHIPPING.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
The new and splendid steamships
PIONEER.....Captain P. F. Hoxie
TONAWANDA.....Captain Jacob Teal
Cabin Passage.....$15 00
Deck Passage.....$8 00
The Steamship
"PIONEER,"
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.
Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.
S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,
No 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE,
'ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above I. & A. CANAL Street.

MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
AN OTHER SUCCESS.
ANOTHER SUCCESS
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON!
MARVIN'S PATENT TRIUMPHANT!
MESSRS. W. M. BIRD & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:—
Gentlemen:—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my entire satisfaction in regard to Marvin's Safes, for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on King street, April 1, which destroyed Robb's block and my entire stock of groceries and liquors, my books and papers were preserved in good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public.
Respectfully yours
W. ... CRI ...
The above Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(Masonic Hall), Philadelphia,
and No 265 BROADWAY, New York.
5 28 12t

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9 §

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds.—Fine assortment always on hand. Also Preventive of Damp Walls in Dwellings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country.
H. A. BURTON,
5 29 1trp* No. 115 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BAILDERSTON & SON,
5 22 30t* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS
Daniel Smith Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

PROPOSALS.
NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866 ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866. BENJ F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 13t

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for HEATING, by steam (direct radiation), the building in the city known as "Ford's Theatre," and the two small buildings connected therewith.
Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and its capacity.
The work must be completed by the first day of September, 1866.
No bids will be entertained except those from persons who are known to be in this business, and can refer to similar work which has been executed by them.
Half of the amount stipulated to be paid for the work will be paid on its completion, and the remaining one-half will be retained until the heating capacities of the apparatus shall have been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.
Bidders can see the buildings and receive information in reference to the work by applying to Mr. EDWARD CLARK, Government Architect, No. 308 Fourth street, opposite City Hall, Washington, D. C.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Ford's Theatre."
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 29 11t Depot of Washington.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00	to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00	to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50	to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00	to 90
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00	to 80
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00	to 150
GENTS do do	8 00	to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720
Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.
N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, pairs of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.
Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.
They are now the leading Pianos and are so for parts of the world.
Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.
Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 24 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON D. C., May 21, 1866.
The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the true value of the material, were not accepted, and Sealed Proposals are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—
18,000 feet 1¼-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4-inch Hickory.
89,000 feet 1¼-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet 1-inch Pine.
34,800 feet 1-inch Pine
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet 2-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.
The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen., and Chief Quartermaster,
6 1 17t Depot of Washington, D. C.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

400 Army Wagons,	30,000 pounds old Horse Shoes,
250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks,	4000 pounds old Wagon Tire,
14 two-horse Wagons,	700 Sash with Glass,
17 Spring Wagons,	195 pounds Tallow,
4 Watering Carts,	Wagon and Ambulance Wheels,
43 Light Carts,	Wheelbarrows,
50 two horse Ambulances,	Blankets,
1 Buggy,	Buckets,
1034 single sets Harness,	Chains,
472 Saddles,	Halters,
21,570 pounds Scrap Chain	Wrenches,
5000 pounds old Wagon Axles,	Anvils,
285 pounds Coil Chain,	Smiths' Bellows,
1692 pounds Lead Pipe,	Portable Forges,
165 pounds Scrap Iron,	Planes,
2677 pounds of Lead,	Barrels,
2300 pounds Scrap Steel,	Kettles,
17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons,	Stoves, etc.
11 000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons,	

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 22 17t Depot of Washington.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.
There will be sold at Public Auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:—
At Sixth Street Wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.
The Grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5000 bushels.
The sale will commence at Sixth street wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.
A Government boat will be in readiness at Sixth street wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.
The Grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 31 12t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June, 4, 1866.
AUCTION! AUCTION!!
Will be sold, at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of SIXTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., June 11, 1866, the following Commissary Stores, slightly damaged, viz:—
894 pounds Smoked Beef.
158 pounds Ham.
784 pounds Corn Meal.
5 649 pounds Peas.
13,360 pounds Rice.
16 107 pounds Hominy.
2,510 gallons Molasses.
The above Stores can be examined at any time previous to, or on the day of sale. After purchase, they must be first paid for, and then removed at the expense of the purchaser, and within five days from the day of sale.
No checks taken.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too low.
C. L. KILBURN,
6 5 5t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LEWIS H. REDNER, Acting Executor of the estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 13th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS B. REDNER, Esq., No. 152 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 2 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES C. KEMPTON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of EDWARD HOPPER Esq., Administrator of the estate of JAMES C. KEMPTON deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 324 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOSEPH F. MARCER,
6 2 stuth5t Auditor.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGE

JEFF. DAVIS.

Visit of His Counsel to Him—His Probable Release in a Few Days.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8.—Messrs. William B. Reed, Edwin A. Van Syckle, and T. Henry Edsall, of Jeff. Davis counsel, and Burton N. Harrison, the well-known private secretary of the great Rebel chieftain during most of the war, have passed nearly the whole day with Jeff. Davis inside the fort.

Mr. Reed's visit and that of his legal associates being a professional one, their conferences with their distinguished client were strictly private and confidential, and no doubt with sole reference to the expected trial next October in Richmond. Young Harrison's visit, though connected with this important approaching event, was more a social one than anything else. Mr. Davis greeted him with great cordiality, as also did Mrs. Davis.

He acknowledged to me seeing a great change in Mr. Davis' physical condition from the time he last saw him, though not of the marked and discouraging character he had anticipated. The entire party took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Davis in the finely furnished casemate occupied by the latter, who is now keeping house for her husband. Their meal is with them. Though not quite able to dispense hospitality in the sumptuous style of her Richmond *regime*, Mrs. Davis possesses enough of culinary and other auxiliaries for comfortable housekeeping, to prevent her guests going away in a complaining mood. They left this evening for the North, Mr. Reed going to Philadelphia, and Messrs Van Syckle, Edsall, and Harrison to New York. They parted with Mr. Brady yesterday, who went to view the old battle-ground in front of Petersburg.

Nothing has been heard of the result of the conference in Washington of Messrs. O'Conor, Shea, and Pratt with the President, Chief Justice Chase, and Attorney-General Speed. There is no doubt here, and those of Mr. Davis' counsel with whom I conversed to-day expressed the same view, but that these conferences will end favorably to Mr. Davis. It is confidently believed that in less than a week Mr Davis will cease to be confined as a prisoner of war in Fortress Monroe.—*N. Y. Herald*

Retraction!

(ALLENTOWN DAILY NEWS.)

I hereby acknowledge that the charges and specifications of fraud, which I published in the Allentown *Daily News*, respecting the "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES," held at ISLAND PARK, NEW YORK, last September, were altogether *without foundation in fact*.

I thought that the Florence Machine really should have gained more of the advantages *claimed* than were awarded by the judges, and very naturally supposed that there had been some kind of "trickery" practised, and so stated in several publications; but upon a more thorough investigation of the matter, I learn that the whole trial was conducted in a fair and honorable manner, and that the Willcox & Gibbs' Machine demonstrated, in the estimation of the committee, some *thirty-five points of superiority* over the Florence Machine, in competition, and that the Willcox & Gibbs obtained the HIGHEST PREMIUM.

This I freely admit, in justice to the firm whose character I so unwarrantedly called into question. WM. F. WOLLE,

Agent Florence Sewing Machines.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 5, 1866.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT St.,

OFFER

TRIMMED BONNETS,

AND

LADIES' AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS,

AT COST.

EVERY STYLE OF

BONNET AND HAT,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

BONNET FRAMES,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS, ETC. ETC

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

4 18 2mrp

FREEMAN & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

JUST RECEIVED,

Five Hundred Fancy Bonnets.

FANCHON BONNETS AT $1 00.
GLASCIA BONNETS AT $1 25.
DERBY HATS, $1 25 to $2 00.
YACHT HATS $1 25 to $2 25.
SUNDOWNS, $1 00 to $1 75. 6 7 6t*

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,

For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,

No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,

Second door above Arch, next to the corner.

5 29 tuths 3t1

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18S No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue,
On Wednesday,
June 13, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
Included will be found a very large and most desirable assortment of new and seasonable goods, worthy the attention of buyers. 6 9 3t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASS AND JAPANNED WARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, in lots suited to retail storekeepers. 6 8 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office, 6 2 25t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot, 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 415 S. Fifteenth street, below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE,
5 30 12t No. 813 ARCH Street.

WANTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A HOUSE in the western part of the city, between Broad and Twenty-first streets, and Vine and Pine streets. Immediate possession. Price about $10,000.
Any one having such a house will confer a favor upon the advertiser by addressing J. W. S., at this Office. 6 6 6t

WANTED—THREE DISABLED SOLDIERS, at rear building of No. 702 RACE Street. Wages $10 per week. 6 7 3t*

FRUITS, NUTS,

SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

Oranges and Lemons, Messina.
Paper Shell and Bordeaux Almonds.
Sardines, half and quarter boxes.
Marseilles Olive Oil, quarts and pints.
Nonpariel Superfine Capers.
Spanish and French Olives, in kegs and glass.
English Pickles, Sauces, and Mustard.
American Pickles, in barrels and glass.
Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce, quarts and pints.
English Mushroom and Walnut Catsup.
Worcestershire and Lucknow Sauce.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.
Zante and Patras Currants, and Citron.
French, Turkey, and Imperial Prunes.
Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.
Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.
Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.
The richest Salad Oil received from France.

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,

6 5 tuths 7 1]

No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE HARRISON BOILER

A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove sizes; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street 5 24

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

M. B. HORN,

CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS,

No. 828 SANSOM Street,

Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.

SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smwlm

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer

SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11:20 A. M. And at 12 40, 2, 3:20, 4:40, and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9:20, 10:40, 12 M.; and 1:20, 2 40, 4, 5:20, and 6:40 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9:p ws

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,

AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 54p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT Sts

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 20 6mSp No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE

PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

SCHOOLEY'S LARGE REFRIGERATORS.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small size require but Fifty cents worth of ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
6 8 2trp No. 240 DOCK Street.

REFRIGERATORS

PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS,

2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS. Just finished comprising the largest and best assortment in the city which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. ANDERSON,
6 8 1m*p No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second

LOST.

LOST.—LEFT ON THE 7TH INSTANT, IN the Germantown cars, on the quarter before 4 o'clock train, a BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a patch about 1¾ inch square on the cover, and a yellow bamboo handle. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to

E. REED MEYER,
Surveyor's Office Custom House,
6 8 2t* Or, No. 4764 MAIN Street Germantown.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISsued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Bryan Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuths3t.*

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

DR. S. W BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for disease, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated need have no hesitation in applying and whether only RELIEF, OR A PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance. Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all Affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterine Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other Affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

MRS. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The deceased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:

A. J. Pleasanton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Filbert street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 646 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 S. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeny, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane—all of this city. A. Pleasanton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J. with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office or by letter.

All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
6 2 sthm Philadelphia.

CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE,
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE

Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.

Price $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

does not fail to cure all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Weakness in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $1. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " " $2, " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merits. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 tuths3rp No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA;
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

WHITE GOODS. *WHITE GOODS.*

White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1 00 per yard.
Fine quality Victoria Lawns.
Fine quality Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, very cheap.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Plaid and Striped Muslins, very cheap.
Barred Muslins, fine quality.
White Tarletans.

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

A large lot of Linen Huckaback Towels, 20, 25, 28, 31½, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
White and Colored Marseilles Counterpanes.
All-wool Flannels, very cheap.
Domet and Angola Flannels.
Mosquito bar Netting, white, pink, blue, and green.
Wide white Bobinet for mosquito nets.
Ice Blankets, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Just opened, 1 case 10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins, 87½ cents a yard.
Bargains in Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings; Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Silk Sun Umbrellas; Hoop Skirts; Neck Ties; Shirt Fronts and Suspenders; Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves; French Pomades, Extracts, and Soaps; Linen and Silk Fans.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts

N. B.—Just opened, 1 case American Cambrics 25 cents a yard. 2 4§

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! AT T. SIMPSON'S SONS, Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, long and short sleeves from 75 cents up. These are auction goods.
Gents' white and brown Cotton Shirts, from 50 cents up.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, all sizes, from 87½ cents up.
Boys' and Misses' Gauze Merino Vests, all sizes, at low prices.
A full assortment of Gents' Gauze Merino Drawers, all sizes.
Gents' Lisle Thread Kid Finish Gloves, only 50 cents—cheap.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Kid Finish Gloves, 31 and 37½ cents per pair—very desirable goods.
Ladies' Linked Linen and Silk Gloves, stitched backs, only 50 cents; beautiful quality.
Ladies' white and tan Lisle Thread Gloves, all sizes.
A large assortment of children's Gloves, both white and colored, cheap.

HOSIERY.

A full and complete assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hose, both white and brown, all sizes from 25 cents up.
Ladies' extra wide Hose, white and brown, all sizes, a good assortment.
Boys' and Misses' Hose, all sizes and qualities.
Gents' brown Elastic English Half Hose, 31 and 40c., very cheap.
Gents' brown Lisle Half-hose, cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs cheap.
Black Silk Netting for veils, only 40c. per yard, worth 75c.
Best French Whalebone Combination Corsets, beautiful shapes, only $1 75, cheap.
Just received from auction a large assortment of Cord edge Ribbons, in high colors, only $1·50 a piece very cheap.
Black and white wide Bonnet Ribbon, cheap.
Laces, Insertings and Flouncings in great variety.
Tape Trimming and suffering for skirts cheap.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 20c. up, all sizes; also a large assortment of Combs and Brushes always on hand.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A large assortment of Damask Table Linens, all widths, qualities and prices.
Fruit, Snowdrop, Damask, and colored bordered Doylies, every quality and price.
A full assortment of Napkins, cheap.
Gents' heavy Furnishing Linen, for undergarments.
A large assortment of Towels and Toweling, at very low prices.
Splendid line of Shirting and Fronting Linens from 40c per yard up.
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, in every quality.
Marseilles and Piques, from 37½c to $1 25 per yard.
1 lot of Jaconets, from auction, only 42c per yard, worth 62c. This is very cheap, and is going fast.
Plaid and Plain Cambric Muslins in every quality.
Plaid and Plain Nainsooks do do.
Plaid and Plain Swiss do do.
Puffed Muslin for bodies, in beautiful qualities.

FLANNELS.

An endless variety of Bal arrivale Domet, and Gauze Flannels, cheap.
A full assortment of choice styles Prints, at lowest market prices.
All the leading makes of Bleached and Brown Muslins at the very lowest figures.
A large assortment of Black Silks, from $1·25 up.

AUCTION GOODS.

Muslins, for curtains, from 50 cents per yard up; beautiful quality and neat patterns. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock of goods before going elsewhere. To persons buying in quantities we sell at wholesale prices. At

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
6 7 thz2t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.

BLACK FOSHER LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [5 12 stuth3p

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

JUST OPENED,

A LARGE LOT

OF

SEA-SIDES,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS,

FROM $3·00 to $12 00.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

6 7 6trp

THE
MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

No. 1208 CHESNUT Street,

Have just received,

WERLEY CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS
In all the latest styles.

ALSO,

FRENCH IMPORTED DRESSING SACQUES, AND MADE-UP UNDER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,

And a fine assortment of

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FOR DRESSES,

AT 50 CENTS PER YARD. [5 23 wsm2t

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, are on trial in over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 2000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND

For sale by WILLIAM D. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND CHESNUT

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

MEN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS AND CAPS,

AT FABULOUSLY

LOW PRICES,

BEING THE LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

BARNES, OSTERHOUT & HERRON,

No. 503 MARKET STREET,

REMOVED TO

FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

TO BE DISPOSED OF

AT RETAIL,

6 8]

AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

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The lovers of good Tea are respectfully invited to call at the GREAT TEA HONG, No 809 CHESNUT Street, where they have an opportunity for testing every brand before making a purchase.

Our TEAS are the best that are imported, and our prices are lower than the same grade of Tea can be bought elsewhere.

Call and test our Teas.

WEST & BROWN,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

6 8 3trp

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

FROM ONE DAY TO FIVE YEARS,

AND IN ANY SUM,

FROM $500 TO $50,000,

AT THE

PHILADELPHIA ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY
PRO BONO PUBLICO

No. 828 CHESNUT St.,

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

CYRUS S. HALDEMAN,
6 8 MANAGER.

DAVID'S LIMPID WRITING FLUID,

AND

DAVID'S BLACK AND COPYING INKS,

For sale wholesale and retail, by

MOSS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

A single trial will convince any one of their superiority and cheapness over any other American or Foreign Ink in the market.

Specimens of several years standing of its durability and superiority over all others, can be seen at the store. 5 31 thstulmrp